THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1916 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 235 | PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The Rumanians would seem to be following the policy of their Russian allies in the matter of reticence regarding important military developments. There is as yet no direct information of an official character from Bucharest regarding the Rumanian attack on Austria-Hungary. From Vienna, however, comes the news that at all the passes of the 600-kilometer Rumanian mountain frontier, the opposing forces have come in contact, and that a far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces has obliged the Austro-Hungarians to retire "to a position prepared in the rear." That the Rumanians have already joined hands with the Russians, is indicated in the announcement from Berlin that in the Carpathians, during the past 24 hours, there has been fighting with "the Russo-Rumanian vanguards." These facts, together with the statement that King Ferdinand of Rumania has ordered the mobilization of the entire Rumanian army, indicate that Rumania is determined to prosecute her campaign with vigor, and in close accord with her Russian ally.

On the Salonika front, the great rush for position has practically come to an end, and already the Allies, working outwards from their carefully prepared inside lines, are exerting increasing pressure on the German-Bulgarian forces at all points. On the extreme right the Allies are firmly intrenched on the Struma, their flank being defended from the sea, whilst from the center and left steady advances are reported.

There is a comparative lull in the operations on all other fronts, but the allied pressure continues unremitting and local engagements of the most determined character are constantly taking place.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday — The war office announcement issued yesterday follows:

On numerous sectors o the front the hostile fire was more active. The artillery engagements on the Somme front were very violent.

North of the Somme the British attacks were repeated with considerable forces between Thiepval and Pozieres. These attempts failed with heavy losses for the British. At some places there was hand to hand fighting which is continuing north of Ovillers with violence. Several hand grenade attacks in Delville wood and southeast of Guillemont were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse the French attacked between Thiaumont Work and Fleury and in the adjoining wooded section. The attacking waves broke down under the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

Minor hostile advances south and southeast of St. Mihiel were without success.

Three hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements, one south of Arras and two near Bapaume. A fourth aeroplane fell undamaged in our hands east of St. Quentin.

In the Carpathians there was fighting

(Continued on page seven, column one)

SIR W. ROBERTSON PRAISES DOMINIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Speaking at a dinner to the delegates of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament yesterday, General Sir William Robertson paid tribute to what the Dominions had done in the present war. By Sept. 1, 1914, 70 or 80 transports were on their way from Australia, and others had been arriving ever since.

Sir William remarked that the evacuation of Gallipoli was the most splendid piece of military work ever done, and was perfectly incredible. In conclusion, he said they wanted all the men they could get, not merely to win the war, which was certain, but to win such peace as would compensate them for the great sacrifices they had made.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday — The Wiener Zeitung publishes an autograph letter from the Emperor to the premier, Count Stuergh, and the minister of interior, Prince Hohenlohe, granting the latter a desired leave of absence and intrusting his official duties during his absence to Baron von Hendel, former viceregent of Upper Austria.

UNREST IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Reports have been received of a disturbance in the Dutch East Indies at Moeara Embeei in Djiambi, Sumatra. Troops have been sent.

ITALIAN WAR DECLARATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has received a formal note from the Italian ambassador notifying the United States government that Italy has declared war on Germany.

NEW CHIEF OF GERMAN GENERAL STAFF IS NAMED

Field Marshal von Hindenburg Succeeds General von Falkenhayn, Who Is Dismissed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Wednesday—An official Berlin telegram states the Kaiser has dismissed General von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff, and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg chief of the general staff and General von Ludendorff first quartermaster-general.

General von Falkenhayn succeeded Count von Moltke as chief of staff in December, 1914, being then Prussian minister of war. He entirely recast the German war plans and initiated the great drive across Poland and through Galicia last year. Following this came the invasion of Serbia and the linking up with Constantinople, which greatly extended the German line without correspondingly increasing the supplies of men.

Since Field Marshal von Hindenburg won his great victory in East Prussia in the opening days of the war he has been the most popular figure in Germany apart from the Kaiser, and lately, it is believed, has been in entire disagreement with the heads of the general staff, which the new appointment appears to confirm. Field Marshal von Hindenburg was only the other day appointed to the command of the entire forces of the Central Powers facing Russia, from Riga to the Galician front.

Other Changes Looked For

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The censorship has not allowed papers so far to publish comments on the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as both chief of the general staff and of the field army, but, it is expected, the new appointment will be followed by important changes in the high command.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA, TOPIC AT CONFERENCE

Speakers at Students Alliance Session Outline Views as to Needs of Country in Political and Judicial Reorganization

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANDOVER, Mass. — The big problem of political reconstruction in China was the subject of discussion in open forum by the delegates to the twelfth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance now in session here on Tuesday, and following this John H. Fahey of Boston, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, talked to the students on the part which may be played by commercial organizations in the progress of their country.

The political reorganization question was taken up at length by C. H. Wang of Yale and F. Chang of Harvard, the former touching upon the question of legislative and executive organization and the latter offering recommendations as to the judicial organization which he believes will be suitable for China.

In opening his address, Mr. Wang remarked that, while all Chinese were enthusiastic over their republican form of government, it was necessary that they keep in mind that what is needed is a government for the people; he was not so certain that China's government should be of the people and by the peo-

(Continued on page five, column four)

NEW BRITISH MINISTER IN BERNE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—The King has approved the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., to be British minister in Berne, in succession to Evelyn Grant-Duff, who on retirement has been made a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

© Underwood & Underwood

King Ferdinand of Rumania

STOCKHOLDERS FILE NEW SUIT FOR $100,000,000

Former Directors of New Haven Road Defendants in Action Started in U. S. District Court

Civil suit to recover $100,000,000 from the former director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was filed yesterday in the United States district court for the southern district of New York by Bigelow & Wise of New York, solicitors for five stockholders in the corporation, residing in Massachusetts, charging the former officials of the road with misuse of the funds of the company during their directorate.

This is the latest sequel to the history of litigation against the New Haven directors for their management of the road during some 20 years.

The complainants in the bill in equity are Edwin Adams, Julius C. Morse, George C. Fisk, James F. Ray and Mary M. Clark, all of Massachusetts, and the complainant makes William Rockefeller, Charles M. Pratt, Lewis C. Ledyard, George Maculloch Miller, James S. Heminway, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Charles F. Booker, James S. Elton, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, John L. Billard, Robert W. Taft and Charles S. Mellen and J. Pierpont Morgan, Herbert L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton and Lewis Cass Ledyard as executors, under the will of J. Pierpont Morgan, and Flourine A. V. Twombly, executrix under the last will and testament of Hamilton McK. Twombly, and the New Haven Railroad Company as defendants. Other members of the counsel for the complainants are Ash P. French, Arthur Berenson, Francis P. Garland, Bernard Berenson of Boston and Frank M. Swacker of New York.

The bill charges the directors of the company named as defendants with forming a conspiracy to accomplish "unlawful objects."

It states:

"On information and belief, that in or about the month of July, in the year 1890, the defendants and divers other

(Continued on page nine, column three)

FAY ESCAPES FROM PRISON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Robert Fay, said to have been a former German army officer, convicted of conspiracy against the United States in connection with munitions plots in New York, escaped from the federal prison here yesterday with William Knobleoch, another prisoner.

GREECE LOOKS FOR IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

Entente Ministers Pay Visit to M. Zaimis—Greek King Unable to Receive Deputation — Asks Memorial Be Sent to Him

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Wednesday — Four Entente ministers visited M. Zaimis yesterday. In all quarters important developments are keenly expected. M. Venizelos' declaration at the great mass meeting on Sunday that the Zaimis cabinet was a national necessity has led to speculation as to the possibility of his inclusion and other Liberal leaders in the reconstructed ministry, possibly under M. Zaimis' presidency.

The spectacular side of Sunday's demonstration was impressive and M. Venizelos' speech was interrupted at every sentence by the enthusiastic cheers of 60,000 Greeks, who had marched from every corner of Athens and Piraeus to M. Venizelos' house, headed by noted Liberals and former deputies, and including in the ranks business men, workmen, students and reservists, wearing armlets. Flags of societies were draped in black.

King Constantine was unable to receive a deputation of the Liberal party on Sunday and asked that the memorial which it was proposed to hand to him should be sent to him.

It is reported that Colonels Exadachtilos, Pallis and Bernardos of the general staff have resigned and Colonel Stratigos has demanded an extension of leave as a mark of solidarity with General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas.

CORDIAL MESSAGES TO ITALY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—Viscount Grey has sent a cordial message to Baron Sonnino on the Italian declaration of war against Germany.

PARIS, France, Wednesday—Cordial messages have passed between President Poincare and King Emmanuel on the occasion of the Italian declaration of war on Germany.

PRINTING PLANT SEIZED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland—Type, machinery, books and documents of Messrs. Kerryman, Limited, were seized yesterday under a warrant from Sir John Maxwell on the ground that the Liberator newspaper of the 19th instant was calculated to cause disaffection.

DETAINED MAIL REACHES BERGEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERGEN, Norway—A thousand bags of mail intended for Scandinavia and Russia which had been detained reached Bergen yesterday, among them being bags taken from Bergensfjord from a Swedish-American steamer and from two Danish steamers.

ORDERS NOW APPLY TO RUMANIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The imperial chancellor announces the prohibition of payments to hostile states and the orders concerning embargo on enemy property are declared applicable to Rumania.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations
Big Price Advance in Cotton Markets
Wool Prices Continue to Show Firm Trend
Weather report

Editorials.....Page 18
Railroad Nationalization
Proposed British Labor Minister
Lincoln Belongs to All
Plea for the Spoken Word
Bucharest
Notes and Comments

European War—
New German Chief of General Staff.... 1
Official War Reports.... 1
Rumanian Operations.... 1
British Navy's Part in War.... 2
Execution of Captain Fryatt.... 2
New Methods in Allies' Advance.... 3

Fashions and the Household.....Page 16
Color Values in Relation to Dress
Safeguarding the Business Woman

General News—
Chinese Students Conference.... 1
Congress to Act on Strike Measures.... 1
Torpedo Testing Barge Keel Laid.... 1
Lord Carmichael and Bengal Policy.... 3
Settlement of Labor Disputes.... 4
Stanford University Edict.... 4
National Tax Association Conference.... 6
Labor Unions Come Out for Prohibition.... 7
New Police Attitude in Strikes.... 7
West Virginia Making Good Roads.... 7

Illustrations—
King of Rumania.... 1
Gen. Sam Hughes Visits German Submarine Mine Layer.... 3
Bread and Milk Situation Watched.... 5
Southern National Highway Route.... 6
Tempe Bridge, Ariz.... 6
David Davenport.... 12
Old Bed Made Into Couch.... 16
Letter from Richard Wagner.... 17

Politics: Local—
California Primary Results.... 4
Ballot Law Commission's Rulings.... 5

Politics: National—
Affairs in Greece.... 1

Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings.....Page 9

Special Articles—
National Highways—XIII.... 6
People in the News.... 6
Libraries and Librarians.... 13
Other Editors' Comment.... 13

Sporting.....Page 12
Manhasset Bay Cup Races
National Lawn Tennis Tourney
Golfers Practice at Merion Links

Theaters.....Page 7
Nat C. Goodwin As Shylock

The Home Forum.....Page 17
Free Moral Agency
Contemporary Russian Art

OPENING MOVES OF RUMANIA IN DIFFICULT AREAS

Wooded and Mountainous Region of Transylvanian Alps Scene of Initial Hostilities — No Indications of Main Blow

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—So far Rumania has not declared war on Bulgaria or Turkey and the initial move in the conjoint offensive with the Allies has been made in the Transylvanian Alps on Rumania's northern frontier. Military events have moved swiftly and already Austrian monitors on the Danube have bombarded Turnuseverin, below the Iron Gates of the Danube and Vercierova, further north, near Verciorova pass, and Giurgevo.

Rumanians, on the other hand, are operating in Roten Turm, or Red Tower pass, through which the railway runs to Hermannstadt, and are moving through Tortzburg pass and Tomos pass, further eastwards, the objective here being Krondstadt. It cannot, meantime, be decided where the main Rumanian blow will be struck.

These opening moves are taking place in difficult wooded and mountainous territory. Tortzburg is the highest of three passes through which the Rumanian soldiers are marching, being rather higher than Tomos pass, which is 3500 feet high. Roten Turm pass is just over 1000 feet high, and both this and Turm pass are traversel by railways, Tomos pass also having a good road.

Meantime the change of chief of the German imperial staff by the dismissal of General von Falkenhayn and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is considered as indicative of the German conception of the seriousness of the situation and as being a direct result of the strengthening of the Entente allies by the adhesion of Rumania.

How Russia Received News

Press Expects That Bulgaria Will Be Involved

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Wednesday—Newspapers appear to expect the Rumanian hostilities will speedily involve Bulgaria, and it is assumed that Russion soldiers are now in Rumanian territory. The effect of Rumania's action on Greece is also discussed.

Rumania's declaration produced a scene here such as has not been witnessed since the early days of the war. A huge crowd assembled outside Kazan cathedral in the Nevsky Prospect and marched to the

(Continued on page two, column one)

TORPEDO TESTING BARGE KEEL LAID AT CHARLESTOWN

First Craft of Kind to Be Built in a United States Navy Yard Is Started With Ceremony

The keel for the first torpedo testing barge ever built in a United States navy yard and the second to be owned by the United States navy was laid this morning in the Charlestown yard. Commandant William R. Rush and other naval officers, with their friends, were present at the ceremony. Music was furnished by the navy yard band.

Sons of officers at the navy yard, six boys ranging in age from 5 to 10 years, hammered the first spikes into the keel of the barge.

The boys were Clayton and Richard Simmers, sons of C. M. Simmers, new work superintendent at the yard; Frank, Hyland and Thomas Lyon, sons of another yard officer, and Perry Smith, son of Capt. H. O. Smith of the United States marines. A piece of metal the size of a quarter which was punched out of the keel when the rivet holes were made was presented to each of the boys by William J. Baxter, naval constructor.

Work will be commenced immediately on the real construction of the craft.

The torpedo testing barge will cost about $150,000 according to navy yard officials. The dimensions of the vessel will be 600 tons displacement, 134 feet long, 48-foot beam and a 5-foot draft. The other barge of this nature was built by a private concern and is now at the Newport torpedo station. The contract for the construction of the new barge, to be known as Torpedo Testing Barge, No. 2, was awarded this yard only after it had underbid all others. Officers think that the Boston navy yard will surely get the contract for at least one of the warships included in the new navy bill.

Torpedo testing barges are used to test the mechanism of torpedoes and to regulate any defects discerned. No coal will be used on the barge as it has no motive power of its own, but must be towed, and oil will be used to run its dynamos, air compressors and for heat.

AUSTRALIA AND COMPULSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia—The federal government proposes to take a referendum regarding compulsory military service in Australia.

OMAHA JUDGE ISSUES ORDER AGAINST STRIKE

Temporary Injunction Granted on Petition of Union Pacific Conductor—Hearing to Be Held

OMAHA, Neb.—District Court Judge W. G. Sears today issued a temporary order restraining officials of the Order of Railroad Conductors from issuing a strike order on the Union Pacific lines, circulating any strike order, or spending any money for strike purposes.

The order was issued on petition of Edwin A. Hamilton, for 18 years a conductor on the Union Pacific. He claimed that the strike order would inflict on him damage for which he had no adequate remedy at law.

Hearing on the petition for permanent injunction was set for Sept. 2. Mr. Hamilton named as defendants A. P. Garretson, president of the order, and the three divisions of the brotherhood, known as the Eastern, Southern and Western associations. The order only is effective in Nebraska, the limit of Judge Sears' jurisdiction as a state judge.

SENATOR TUFTS FILES ABSENTEE VOTING MEASURE

Waltham Member of Upper Branch of State Legislature Also Submits Bill Providing for Fund for Soldiers' Relief

Two bills, one providing for absentee voting for Massachusetts militiamen in federal service, and another for state and local aid for their dependents, were filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House by Senator Nathan A. Tufts of Waltham. This action was taken in anticipation of a special session of the Legislature to consider the militia and other problems that have arisen during the legislative recess.

These are the first measures on the subject to be presented. Some surprise was expressed because they were filed with the House clerk rather than in the Senate, but this was explained by the statement that Mr. Tufts, though a senator at the present time is not a candidate for reelection. He is campaigning for the Republican nomination for district-attorney in Middlesex district.

The absentee voting bill submitted by Senator Tufts follows:

An act to permit voters absent from the commonwealth on military service to vote.

Section 1—Any registered voter of this commonwealth who is absent from the county of which he is a voter on the day of the holding of the state election in the current year may vote at such election for presidential electors, senator in Congress and congressman in his district.

Sec. 2—The secretary of the commonwealth shall procure a complete muster roll of all persons absent from the commonwealth in the military service, which shall be checked by city or town clerks in which such persons reside. Voting lists shall be procured by the secretary of the commonwealth.

Sec. 3—For said election there shall be prepared and printed for each regiment official ballots to be known as absent voter ballots, which ballots shall be prepared and printed in the same form and shall be of the same size and texture as the regular official ballots, except that they shall be printed upon tinted paper of a tint different from that of the sample ballots.

Sec. 4—The secretary of the commonwealth shall have a sworn officer appointed by him to have supervision of said election. After the said election the ballots shall be sealed and delivered to the said officer and thereupon they shall be forwarded to the city or town clerk, who shall cause the same to be transmitted to the election officers or board having charge of the annual state election.

Sec. 5—This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The other bill, relating to relief for dependents, provides for an appropriation of $500,000 to be expended under the direction of the commissioner of state aid and pensions. It may be used for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the commonwealth mustered into the federal service, but not to any inhabitant who has enlisted in the corps of other states or territories.

In addition to the state grant, cities and towns are authorized to raise money for the relief of persons actually dependent on militiamen in the service of the government.

Soldiers and sailors who incur disabilities in the federal service and are honorably discharged are to be eligible to receive state and military aid.

For the purpose of meeting the state's expense authorized by the bill, the state treasurer is authorized to issue bonds to an extent of $500,000, to be designated the Massachusetts relief loan act of 1916.

Governor McCall said today that he would take no action relative to the calling of a special session of the Legislature until after the supreme court had acted on the Suffolk county apportionment case. Action by the court is expected immediately following a special sitting Sept. 5.

HEARING CALLED FOR TOMORROW ON STRIKE BILLS

Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to Give Three Hours Each to Brotherhoods, Railroads and Public Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings will be held by the Senate interstate commerce committee tomorrow on the program of labor legislation proposed by the President to Congress yesterday. This was agreed upon by the committee at a meeting this morning.

Beginning at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning a hearing of three hours each will be granted to representatives of the three interested groups—the brotherhoods, the railroads, and the shippers and other public interests. Other meetings, it was announced, would be held by the committee during the day.

Republican senators made it quite plain today that the President's program would not go through without considerable discussion, and that if the Democrats attempted to enact it all at this session, adjournment would be deferred indefinitely.

The committee made public, following the meeting, the tentative drafts of three bills which they had under consideration, intended to carry out the President's wishes. It was explained that they are entirely tentative, prepared only to give them a basis for legislation, and they may be considerably changed. They have not yet even been introduced. They are entitled as follows:

No. 1. A bill to establish the eight-hour standard work day in interstate transportation, and for other purposes.

No. 2. Amendments to "an act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees."

No. 3. A bill providing for government operation of railroads in case of military necessity.

The first of these three measures would establish the eight-hour work day as the standard on railroads and has four other provisions: Creation of a wage commission of three members to be appointed by the President, one each to be recommended by the railroads and the employees, to observe the administrative and financial effect of the eight-hour day over a period of months and to report to Congress and to the President, this report to be transmitted to the interstate commerce commission and be accepted by the commission "unless clearly erroneous," as a basis for determining what increase in rates should be allowed.

The third provision of bill No. 1 forbids reduction of wages with the reduction in hours, and allows pro rata overtime. The fourth provision directs the wages commission to study wage problems and determine whether the power of fixing wages should be vested in some public body. The fifth provision imposes a penalty of from $100 to $1000 upon the carrier for violation of the act.

Bill No. 2, in the form of amendments to the Erdman-Newlands act, requires both parties to the dispute to notify the board of mediation and conciliation, instead of making it voluntary, and provides the following new section:

"If the board of mediation and conciliation is unable to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, it shall be referred to a board of investigation, and it shall be unlawful for the employer or employee to declare or cause a lockout or for the employees to declare or cause a strike on account of the controversy prior to and during mediation and conciliation, or during the investigation of said controversy and the report thereon, as hereinafter provided."

In cases which threaten serious detriment to the public interest the board is required to proffer its services. Another amendment permits enlargement of a board of arbitration to nine or 12, as may be agreed upon.

The Newlands law provision, which prohibits injunctions to compel performance by any employee, against his will, of a contract for personal labor, is stricken out and a new section inserted, section 9, requiring that a controversy which cannot be settled by arbitration be subjected to investigation by an investigating board of three members, one each appointed by the parties at issue and one, the chairman, by the President.

The board of investigation is directed to study the case thoroughly, with hearings, and make a report to the board of mediation and conciliation, which board shall publish it.

A penalty of $500 to $5000 a day is provided for any railroad causing a lockout and for any labor organization causing a strike. Any person who assists in causing either a strike or lockout is made guilty of misdemeanor and liable to a fine of $10 to $100.

Bill No. 3 empowers the President in case of a strike to direct operation of

(Continued on page four, column one)

BREMEN EXPECTED SOON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Bremen is expected here daily, and the orders to keep watch every minute came from the agents' office tonight. Captain Jachens of the Willehad said, "We expect the Bremen in perhaps a day or two, but really don't know."

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

OPENING MOVES OF RUMANIA IN DIFFICULT AREAS

(Continued from page one)

Rumanian legation, where a speech was delivered by the Rumanian chargé d'affaires.

German Press Opinions

Indignation Expressed at Intervention by Rumania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—The German press expresses great indignation at Rumania's intervention which, judging from previous comment, it did not expect so soon at least and perhaps hoped might be averted. Papers declare, however, that the political and military authorities were fully prepared for the event, the Koelnische Zeitung asserting the Rumanian factor was taken into account even in the regrouping of troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

It agrees with the Frankfurter Zeitung, however, that the event means an aggravation of the situation of the Central Powers. The latter paper declares the Entente originally intended to bring down an avalanche on the Central Powers but failed. Nevertheless it admits the concentric pressure on all the latter's fronts is tremendously strong. The next few weeks and months, it adds, must be decisive for the enemy cannot maintain very long this gigantic development of power and energy. The Central Powers, therefore, must steel themselves to ward off this main blow and if successful, as they will be, may hope to have definitely decided the war in their favor.

Dual Monarchy's Interests

Dutch Government to Be Asked to Undertake Protection

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—The Neue Freie Presse states Austria-Hungary does not intend to reply to the Rumanian declaration of war by a similar declaration and the Dutch government has been requested to undertake the protection of Austro-Hungarian interests in Rumania.

Greece Expected to Follow

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Berlin correspondents of Dutch papers report the new situation is universally regarded with grave concern, and in view of the changes in the Greek army command it is feared Greece may soon follow Rumania's example.

Germany and Rumanian Grain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The press announces the bread ration will shortly be increased in view of the results of the harvest which exceeds last year's by 5,000,000 tons. Papers state grain imports from Rumania did not exceed 4,000,000 per annum, hence the latter's intervention will not affect the German supply. Besides, the stocks purchased by the Central Empires last year have already been imported. The agreement, however, concerning the new Rumanian harvest is, of course, now void.

French Messages to Rumania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—President Poincaré has sent the warm greetings of France to the King of Rumania.

His telegram reads as follows:

At the time when the Rumanian people are answering the appeal of their oppressed brothers and entering resolutely upon a glorious war in which they find assurance of realizing their national aspirations, I beg Your Majesty to accept for himself and his noble country France's most cordial wishes.

M. Briand's message to M. Bratianu reads:

The entire French nation applauds the decision by which Rumania courageously takes its place among the defenders of the cause of right and of civilization. I am happy to send you, in the name of our nation and of the government of the republic, my heartiest congratulations. At the time when your noble country accomplishes this great act of liberation I do not doubt that our mutual efforts for the triumph of right and of civilization will assure the Allies the victory which will permit Rumania to realize its national aspirations.

Messages From Great Britain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—King George has sent a message to the King of Rumania expressing great satisfaction with Rumania's decision.

His message says:

I desire to express to Your Majesty the great satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by himself and my government, and the whole British nation. I rejoice that the valiant Rumanian army will now fight side by side with the armies of the Allies, bringing still nearer the approaching triumph of our great cause and hastening thereby the fulfillment of Rumanian national aspirations.

Mr. Asquith has sent a telegram of congratulations to M. Bratianu.

A. J. BALFOUR ON THE NAVY'S PART IN THE WAR

First Lord of Admiralty Gives Brief Survey of Naval Situation After Two Years' Conflict

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following is the text of the statement issued by Arthur Balfour, on the second anniversary of the British declaration of war. A summary of this statement was cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. Public attention is inevitably concentrated upon the great military operations by which the Allies are pressing with ever-increasing severity upon the central powers from the east, the west, and the south; and though none of us are likely to ignore the part which the navy plays in the campaign, it is not easy even for those who reflect much on these subjects to see things in their true perspective; for those who content themselves with the daily bulletins it is impossible. They cannot believe that anything important is done when nothing important seems to happen.

It is true that the great battle off Jutland for a moment broke the monotony of the naval situation, and its consequences, moral and material, cannot easily be overstated. An allied diplomatist assured me that in his view it was the turning point of the war. The tide which had long ceased to help our enemies began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much at least is true, that every week which has passed since the German high seas fleet were driven damaged into port has seen a new success for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it. Before Jutland, as after it, the German fleet was imprisoned; the battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates; it failed, and with its failure the high seas fleet sank again into impotence.

It may perhaps be objected that this is but a British view of British triumphs, and that German accounts of naval doings tell a very different story, and leave a very different impression upon the military student. But this is not so. Study the German utterances with care, and you will find that they give precisely the same general impression of British sea power and the naval position as that which I have just expressed. It is quite true that they call that a victory which the rest of the world calls a defeat. But though they talk in German, their meaning can quite easily be expressed in intelligible English, for in essence both parties are agreed.

After all, the object of a naval battle is to obtain the command of the sea, or to keep it; and it is certain that Germany has not obtained it and that we have not lost it. The tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened? Is it or is it not becoming more difficult for the Germans to import raw material and foodstuffs; and to pay for them by the export of their manufactures? The Germans themselves will admit that it is becoming more difficult. Hence the violence of their invectives against Britain; and hence their unwearied repetition of the cry that Britain is the arch enemy that must at all costs be humbled to the dust.

Again, if they felt themselves on their way to maritime equality, would they spend so much breath in advertising the performances of the submarine which, flying a commercial flag, carried 280 tons of German produce—to say nothing of an autograph letter of the Kaiser's—from Bremen to Baltimore? The operation itself involved no naval difficulty. Its commercial results were necessarily infinitesimal; its whole interest in German eyes lay in the fact that by using a submarine they could elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world; a barrier which they knew their own fleet could neither break nor weaken.

But sea power shows itself not merely in denying the waterways of the world to the enemy, but in using them for your own military purposes. And here again there is a singular discrepancy between German boasts about the greatness of the German fleet and German admissions about its impotence. Since, nearly two years ago, England's "contemptible little army" was sent into France, a steady and ever-increasing flow of men and munitions has been poured across the waters of the channel. It has reached colossal proportions; its effects on the war may well be decisive; yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German "victory" of May 31.

But there are longer sea routes and more distant operations which, in this connection, it is fitting to remember. It seems that on the German anniversary of the war the German press bade the German public to take comfort from an attentive study of the map. "See," they said, "how much enemy territory both in the east and in the west the armies of the fatherland occupy; see—and take heart." The amount of comfort, however, which the study of maps is capable of conveying depends partly upon the maps you choose. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But why look only at Europe? Germany for 20 years has advertised itself as a great colonial power; and it was to conquer and maintain its position as a great colonial power that German fleets were built.

Let us, then, choose a map which contains her overseas empire. At the beginning of August, 1914, Germany possessed colonies in the China seas, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, in West Africa, in South West Africa, in East Africa. All have gone except the last; and the last, whilst I write, seems slipping from her grasp. The navy has not conquered them; in the actual fighting by which they have been or are being acquired the navy has taken a very important, yet not the leading part. But without the British navy to contain the German fleet, the operations which bid fair to strip Germany of every one of her oversea possessions could not have been successful—could not even have been attempted.

Has, then, the battle of Jutland opened up the smallest prospect of Germany's regaining what she has lost? Can it give a moment's respite to the hard-pressed colonists in German East Africa; I doubt whether it has ever occurred to any German (and I am sure it has occurred to nobody else) that anything which the German fleet has done, is doing, or can do will delay for one moment the final triumph of General Smuts over the last of Germany's oversea possessions.

If any desire yet further proof of the value which the Germans really attach to their "victorious" fleet I advise them to study the German policy of submarine warfare. The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers. The disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism; an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality. The Germans knew their "victorious" fleet was useless; it could be kept safe in harbor while submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought, therefore, that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

They are wrong in both respects; and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German admiralty into their latest and sutpidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt. I do not propose to argue this case; it is not worth arguing. Why should we do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing that they were animated by any solicitude for the principles of international law, and blundered into illegality by some unhappy incident? Their folly was of a different kind, and flowed from a different source. They knew quite well that when Captain Fryatt's gallantry saved his ship, the Germans had sunk without warning 22 British merchant ships, and had attempted to sink many others. They knew that in refusing tamely to submit himself to such a fate he was doing his duty as a man of courage and of honor. They were resolved at all costs to discourage imitation!

What blunderers they are! I doubt not their ability to manipulate machines. But of managing men, unless it be German men, they know less than nothing. They are always wrong; and they are wrong because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen. Their trade, indeed, is not war—they live by the arts of peace. But in no class does patriotism burn with a purer flame, or show itself in deeds of higher courage and self-devotion. I doubt whether there is one of them to be found who is not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attack; but if such a one there be, depend upon it he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization.

And what must the neutrals think of all this, Mr. Balfour concludes. They are constantly assured by German advocates that the central powers are fighting for the "freedom of the seas." It is a phrase with different meanings in different mouths; but we have now had ample opportunities of judging what it means to the Germans. It means that the German navy is to behave at sea as the German army behave on land. It means that neither enemy civilians nor neutrals are to possess rights against militant Germany; that those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot. Already 244 neutral merchant ships have been sunk in defiance of law and of humanity; the number daily grows. Mankind with now two years' experience of war behind it has reached a decision about German culture; it is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom.

SWISS CONFEDERATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—The anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss confederation was celebrated recently in all the cantons. The traditional ringing of the church bells took place, and bonfires were made on the mountain heights. Among the many speeches delivered on the occasion, that of Camille Decoppet, the president of the Confederation, was particularly noteworthy. M. Decoppet spoke at a large open-air meeting organized by the Romanic societies of the town of Berne

NATIONAL FETE DAY IN BELGIAN CAPITAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Though it was known, through information received from Holland, that the Belgian national fête day, July 21, was celebrated in Brussels in such a satisfactory manner from the Belgian point of view that the city was fined a million francs, it was not known exactly in what way the inhabitants of Brussels disregarded the orders issued by the German government. All processions, meetings, speeches and the decoration of houses had been forbidden, the order being accompanied by the threat of six months' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 marks in case of disobedience. The Gazette de Lausanne has published an account of what occurred. The paper says: Word was sent that the national fête day was to be celebrated in as ostentatious a manner as possible, in spite of the German orders. From 11 o'clock in the morning several hundred thousand persons, dressed in their Sunday clothes, gathered on the place de la Monnaie, and formed into processional order. They then marched down the rue Neuve. The rue Saint Michel, which leads to the place des Martyrs, was guarded by armed soldiers. But happily from the rue Neuve the national monument can be distinctly seen, and that is why the immense crowd, the whole of Brussels in fact, filed past the rue Saint Michel, saluting the monument of the patriots who had given their lives to win independence for their country. In the cathedral of Saint Gudule a Te Deum was sung and Cardinal Mercier in his allocution declared that in 15 years Belgium would be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of her freedom and independence, which would never be wrested from her. The crowds left the cathedral to the sound of the "Branbançonne" played by the cathedral organ.

Meanwhile in the rue Neuve, the procession was still marching by. Every one wore green ribbons, the color of hope, in their buttonholes. The shops, in accordance with the order of Von Strachwitz's successor, remained open, but in obedience to the orders of their employers the employees refused to serve their clients, except those who went into the haberdashery shops to buy green ribbon. In the boulevard du Nord a shop actually hung the following notice in its window: "We sell our red ribbons at 10 francs per yard, our blue ribbons are as much as 12 francs the yard, but our green ribbons we sell at 25 centimes per yard and yet all our ribbons are of the same quality." The provision shop Wygaerts in the boulevard Anspach, had nothing but cabbages, mountains of green cabbages, in its windows. When a would-be buyer came, instead of refusing to serve him, he was asked 10 francs for a peach, or a golden louis for a kilo of gooseberries, so that he should fully understand that the shops were only open "by order," but that no trade was being done. All the employees were in frock coats and top hats, their Sunday attire. Towards 5 o'clock Cardinal Mercier started on his return journey to Malines. His carriage was accompanied by a crowd of people singing the "Brabançonne," and it was then that an encounter with German soldiers took place. The crowd shouted "Long live the King" and Belgium. Hundreds of arrests took place.

The spirit of independence in Brussels has not lessened since the first day of the occupation, and now that the sound of the French guns can be heard more distinctly in the direction of Mons, the feeling of unrest and expectation grows daily.

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—J. L. Paton of the Manchester grammar school addressed teachers at the Bingley training college recently on "The Widening Circles of Education." Although at the beginning of the war, he said, some feared that education would be one of the first things to suffer, fortunately the thoughts of the nation had been turned in that direction, and next to the war the subject most discussed was that of education. The numbers in the schools—to take secondary schools as an example of what was true everywhere—had grown over five per cent, according to the figures issued by the board of education, and despite all that had been said the larger earnings of the working classes had not been, on the whole, misspent. The future after the war was being thought out more and more on the lines of educational reconstruction. Looking back 45 years to the beginnings of education as a national concern, it was realized that the motive was primarily livelihood. All their other and higher ideals of education presumed at any rate "bread and cheese" on the part of the person to be educated, and he had nothing to say against those who insisted upon vocational training. Occupation and thinking had always reacted the one on the other. "It is in regard to the systematic development of our resources of intellect on a national scale that individualistic England has so much to learn from highly organized Germany," added Mr. Paton. It was not long before education in England discovered its function was not only to prepare for making a living, but to make life worth living. Instead of being regarded as a sort of privilege of the rich, art with all it meant entered in at the lowliest doors. Education, even in the most elementary forms, ought to relate the child not only to the workshop or the office, but also to the world of nature and of music. The noblest object of education was to enhance the happiness of life for others.

STATEMENT ON CAPTAIN FRYATT'S EXECUTION ISSUED

Defensive Action of Merchant Vessels Justified—British Policy to Continue

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The statement issued from the press bureau with regard to the execution of Captain Fryatt, to which reference was made in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, was as follows: The execution of Captain Fryatt of the Brussels by order of the German court has sent a thrill of horror through the world, which has only been equaled by that occasioned by the execution of Nurse Cavell. At such a moment it is difficult calmly to consider the act in its legal bearings; but the universal practice of nations for the past two centuries affords irrefutable evidence of the justification of the Brussels in endeavoring to avoid capture or destruction by an enemy warship. Even the German admiralty admit in their appendix to their naval prize regulations, dated June 22, 1914, and published on Aug. 3, 1914, that the crew of an armed enemy merchant vessel are to be treated as prisoners of war if they resist capture. The reason given in the official version of the trial for the execution of Captain Fryatt is that he, not being a member of a combatant force, made an attempt to ram the German submarine U-33 on March 20, 1915, near the Maas lightship. If his vessel had been armed, and he had fired at and sunk the submarine, then, under their own regulations, the Germans would have been stopped from treating him as other than a prisoner of war. A merchant vessel is none the less a merchant vessel because she is armed; her officers and crew are not members of a combatant force because the vessel carried guns for defense; the use of such armament in self-defense is admittedly legitimate by the German naval prize regulations, and various neutral states, such as the United States, Spain, Chile, since the commencement of the present war have admitted the legality of defensive armament. The right of self-defense has also been admitted by Dr. Hans Wehberg, a German international lawyer, in a work which he has published since the outbreak of the present war (Das Seekriegsrecht, 1915). He says:

"The resistance of enemy merchant ships to capture would be then only not permissible if a rule against this had found common recognition. But in truth no single example can be produced from international precedents in which the states have held resistance as not permissible. Much rather, in the celebrated decision of Lord Stowell in the case of the Catharina Elizabeth, resistance was declared permissible, and article 10 of the American naval war code takes up the same standpoint. Also, by far the greater number of authors and the Institute of International Law share this view." (Article 12, paragraph 3, of the Oxford rules says that it is permissible to public and also private enemy ships to defend themselves against the attack of an enemy ship.) "Also de lege ferenda the prevailing view is to defend. Should great merchant ships worth a million allow themselves to be taken by smaller ships only because the latter comply with the requirements of a so-called warship?" ("This consideration also led the committee of the Institute of International Law to recommend to that body that resistance should be declared permissible. Cf. the remarks of Rolin-Jaequemyns, Annuaire de l'Institut, XXVI., page 518 et seq.") (Page 284.)

"The enemy merchant ship has then the right of defense against an enemy attack, and this right he can exercise against visit, for this is indeed the first act of capture. The attacked merchant ship can indeed itself seize the overpowered warship as a prize." (See also Fiore, Annuaire de l'Institut, XXVI., page 517, and the prevailing opinion hereon. See Triepel, Zeitschr. f. Volkerrecht a. a. 0.)." (Page 285.)

The German regulations, however, draw a distinction between attacks and defensive acts undertaken by armed merchant vessels. Attacks are considered as acts of piracy. There is a good deal of authority for the proposition that it is not legitimate for a merchant vessel to attack enemy merchant ships or to visit and search neutral merchant vessels, and it is certain that a merchant vessel taking such a course would act at her peril. But where is the line to be drawn between attack and defense under the system of submarine warfare which has been carried on by the Germans for more than 18 months? The German government has officially notified that all British merchant ships will be torpedoed at sight, and the admiralty has published a list, not only of British and allied ships, but also of neutral vessels which have been sunk without warning. It would appear that from the German point of view the position of a British merchant captain is this: If he resists by attempting to ram a submarine he is to be shot as a franc-tireur; if he does not resist, his ship is sunk without any time being given for the escape of passengers and crew. It is the Teutonic system of terrorism. The British mercantile marine is to be terrorized into remaining in port. "Defense," said the famous French judge, M. Portalis, "is a natural right, and means of defense are lawful in voyages at sea as in all other dangerous occupations of life." The mere offer of attack is a sufficient justification for the threatened person to strike in self-defense; when a man assumes a threatening attitude to another, and he has the present ability to use actual violence, that is recognized by English law as an assault. The threatened person need not limit his defense to waiting for and simply warding off the blow, and if the person threatened succeeds in getting his blow in first, that is a purely defensive act. Every German submarine in the war area may be assumed by a British merchant captain to be engaged in carrying out the orders of the German "Higher Command." The presence of such a submarine in the neighborhood of a British merchant ship is an offer to strike coupled with the capacity to fulfill the threat; it is, in other words, an offensive act, for visit, is, as Wehberg says, the first act of capture. The captain of a merchant ship, therefore, has a right to take whatever means he may think most suitable under the circumstances to defend his ship.

The commanders of the German submarines have, with a few exceptions acted in defiance of all the laws of war and humanity. International law and international morality have both been violated systematically by the Germans on sea and land during the present war. Visit and search of enemy and frequently of neutral ships have been replaced by attacks without previous warning. The duty of placing persons on board a merchant vessel in a place of safety before the ship is sunk has been constantly disregarded, and even when time has been given to take to the boats they have been cast adrift miles from the nearest land.

The heroism and hardihood of the British mercantile marine during the present war is of the same piece as that of our navy and army. In no war in modern times has the commerce of this country with states adjacent to our enemy ever been so unremittingly maintained as it has during the past two years. Thanks, no doubt, to the vigilance of our destroyer patrols, our merchant vessels enter and leave the ports of Scandinavia and Holland; but the murder of Captain Fryatt draws attention in a striking manner to the debt we owe to the brave seamen who command and man our merchant ships and fishing vessels. They have faced, and will continue to face the dangers of mines laid in contravention of law in the track of commerce to neutral states; they will continue to take the risk of being bombed by airships or sunk without warning by submarines, or attacked in neutral waters; they will "Carry on." The enemy draws no line of demarcation betweer armed and unarmed merchant ships in his attacks. Our merchant ships will, therefore, continue, undeterred by the murder of Captain Fryatt, to defend themselves by every means they possess in accordance with international law.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS VIEWED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—At the resumed conference on the national life of the allied countries, held in connection with the summer Shakespeare festival, Henri Davray delivered in the Grammar school, Stratford, an address on "The Ideal of France."

Sir Sidney Lee, who presided, described M. Davray as a most efficient officer de liaison, who was now interpreting to the French people through the French press the significance of England's military activities and achievements, as sympathetically as in previous times of peace he had interpreted current English literature, including the work of Meredith and Kipling, to his countrymen and countrywomen through scholarly translations. M. Davray was familiarizing the French people with the certain fact that the English shared to the full their adamantine resolve to push the Allies' victory home in the highest interests of civilization and to mete out rigorous justice to the enemy's brutal acts of barbarism, which challenged all recognized conditions of war. England had long honored France for her intellectual and esthetic powers. English writers owed an extended series of debts to French writers from the time of Chaucer. For all the civilized world Paris had been a nursery of ideas and a court of appeal in matters of taste. But France in this war was showing, in addition to her intellectual and esthetic faculties, a wealth of spiritual virtue, with which foreign nations had not previously credited her. Never before had that exalted sense of patriotism which was rooted in the French heart enjoyed such an opportunity of proving to the world its purity and moral efficacy. French patriotism had shed all its infirmities and was dedicated to the highest interests not only of France, but of civilized humanity as well. There was, Sir Sidney believed, an assured promise of permanence in the Anglo-French alliance. In spite of past periods of enmity between the two countries, history had always set on indelible record many prophecies of a lasting amity, which now seemed in course of realization. Ronsard, the great French poet, had assured Sir William Cecil, the prime minister of England in Shakespeare's day, that heaven intended

Joindre un jour par fidèle alliance
Votre Angleterre avec notre France

Shakespeare himself concluded his patriotic play of "Henry V." with an expression of the hope that sentiments of "neighborhood and Christian-like accord" should fill "the sweet bosoms" of England and France, so that war should never again "advance his sword betwixt" the two peoples, and that never again should

ill office or fell jealousy
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league.

BOOKS FOR WAR PRISONERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A scheme for supplying the educational needs of British prisoners of war in Germany and other countries has been initiated under the aegis of the board of education. Under this scheme any prisoner can obtain, free of charge and carriage paid, books of an educational character (not fiction or light literature) on almost any subject for reading or private study during his internment, by communicating with A. T. Davies of the board of education, Whitehall, London, S. W.

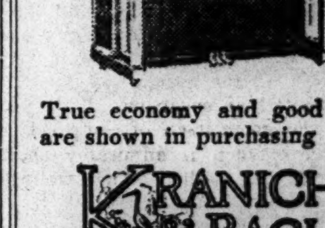
AEOLIAN HALL

"A Business Community with Distinction"

On October first a limited amount of space will be available to those desiring the perfect environment in this office building of superior commercial opportunity.

Applications should be made at once.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Bryant 897
NEW YORK



True economy and good taste are shown in purchasing

KRANICH & BACH
Ultra-Quality PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS

Owners of these pianos, bought quarter of a century ago, lift the fall-board and display the name of Kranich & Bach as proudly to-day as ever.

Write for "Tangible Evidence"—a convincing circular.

KRANICH & BACH
239 E. 23d St., New York

BRAND'S A-1-SAUCE

Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by

Brand's A-1 Sauce
"Always in good taste"

Use it in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor.

Sold Everywhere
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,
Sole Importers
196 Trumbull Street
HARTFORD—CONNECTICUT

Nature Lovers and Campers
Take a Supply of
EDUCATOR CRACKERS
They're Good Company—Especially
Toasterettes
Buttered, Salted and Toasted Crackers—Original and Best.
Your dealer will supply you—if not, we would thank you for his name.
Johnson Educator Food Company, Boston

Knox Sparkling Gelatine
(Granulated)
New Recipe Book Free
Address CHAS. B. KNOX CO., Inc.
600 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

Ward's
Summer Stationery with Monogram or Address
For Camps, Estates and Hotels
57-61 Franklin Street

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

NEW METHODS OF ALLIES ADVANCE ON SOMME FRONT

Lulls in Fighting in the West Represent Definite Steps in a Carefully Worked-Out Plan

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The theory that the German higher command does not desire and would not benefit by a return to the open warfare which preceded the battle of the Marne, is put forward by the special representative of the British press with the French army. It is highly important, he says, that the meaning of the pauses in the allied offensive on the Somme should be thoroughly understood. These lulls in the fighting represent definite steps in a carefully thought out plan. In the Champagne offensive last September an attempt was made to break through the German line with a single rush. On the Somme it is proposed to hammer a way through the enemy's defenses slowly and methodically.

After the Marne, the Germans, contrary to all their military theories and intentions, were compelled to adopt the defensive warfare of the trenches, and since that time they have shown no real desire to return to open warfare. The German people were told that the object of the Verdun offensive was the capture of an important fortress in the French line, and that a success would lead to a "guerre de mouvement" was scarcely mentioned. Today in open warfare the Allies would have every advantage on their side. Man for man their soldiers are convinced that they are more than a match for the Germans and the "75" is a weapon without rival onde the enemy's troops are in the open. The enemy's numerical superiority has disappeared, and his sole advantage lies in his heavy artillery-heavy guns, difficult to move, which would become of secondary importance in a battle in the open.

The present offensive has brought open warfare nearer than it has ever been since trench warfare began, and there is every hope that, if it is pursued methodically and without undue haste, the superiority of the British and French soldier and the strength of the allied field artillery will be able to make themselves felt in the open.

On the 24th an engagement took place, which, though in itself of comparatively small importance, is admirably characteristic of the method which can alone insure success. Any offensive in the direction of Berny-en-Santerre and Barleux was seriously hampered by an outlying block of houses on the eastern border of Estrees. On July 4, the whole of the village of Estrees, with the exception of these houses, was captured; but at this point the Germans were very strongly fortified, and held out with the utmost obstinacy. The resistance of isolated houses converted into underground fortresses and well provided with machine guns is one of the features of the Somme fighting. The block houses at Estrees actually held out for 20 days. Aerial torpedoes were aimed upon it, and it came in for a good share of heavy shells, but its defenses and shelters were dug in very deep. It was held by about 150 men, whose communications with the rear were seriously impeded by the French barrage fire. On the 24th it was decided to clear out this hornet's nest, with its machine guns. The French lines had been pushed up to the group of houses, of which everything above ground had been utterly demolished, though their cellars still remained intact. To give a free hand to the gunners, the French troops were withdrawn to a distance of about 500 yards, and then a large number of the heaviest guns were concentrated on this point. The target was a small one, and the visible effect of the shells was proportionately increased. The bombardment lasted for six hours, and during its progress the airmen circling above the miniature volcano kept the gunners continually informed of the accuracy of their fire. After six hours the infantry went forward, and in 10 minutes the whole block of houses were in French hands. In itself the operation was a small one. Many others like it have been carried out and will have to be carried out, but each of them marks a step in advance, and in the aggregate they represent the gradual wearing away of the greatest fortress the world has ever seen.

The consolidation of the ground gained is going on apace on the French front. Telegraph and telephone wires are being laid down everywhere. A 20-mile front boasts 20,000 kilometers (12,500 miles) of telephone behind it. The countryside is seamed with railways, and when the gigantic labor of bringing up the big guns to the best points and of insuring every battery of a continuous supply of ammunition has been accomplished, the next stage of the offensive will begin.

IN DEFENSE OF FRENCH ART

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A Society for the Defense and the Illustration of French Art has been organized by Camille Enlart, member of the historical monuments commission, and director of the Trocadero museum. The aim of the society will be principally to defend French art against foreign influence and to organize the renaissance of local art. The society will hold lectures and exhibitions, will establish museums, and will encourage the adoption of artistic style in the inns and hotels.

© Sport & General

Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes visits the captured German submarine minelayer at Temple pier, London

BRITISH SCHEME FOR FIRMS REGISTRATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The select committee of the House of Lords in their report on the registration of firms bill recommend the alteration of the title to registration of business names bill, as the bill is not confined to trading firms, but includes professional partnerships. The object of the bill being to include not all partnerships, but only those where the style conceals the identity of the actual traders, the committee think the most convenient limit would be expressed by requiring registration by all who do not use their true surnames to designate their business. It is true that the surname does not exhaust the trader's description, but it goes a long way towards it, and opens the path to further inquiry if necessary. Such a description covers the case of the small local traders who already use their actual surnames or can very easily do so.

It is very difficult to provide a means of enforcing registration which shall not be either ineffective or oppressive. The committee, after much consideration, propose that anyone coming within the act who does not register shall be disabled from suing on a contract made while he is in default, but that the court in proper cases shall be able to give relief from this disability. They also think that the board of trade should have power to enforce by penalty registration by a person who comes within the act.

The committee feel bound to express their strong opinion that the bill would be of special value under the conditions both of the warfare now prevailing and of the state of things which may be expected to arise immediately afterwards. Events have shown how desirable it would have been to have had at the beginning of the war and still would be to have ready to hand such information as this bill provides, and without entering upon any controversial matter relating to trade after the war, it may be generally accepted that the identity of those concerned with trade will be in the future an element of the greatest importance. The committee accordingly venture to submit the bill to the House as one which ought to be pressed forward without delay.

FRANCO-ARMENIAN SYMPATHIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The first meeting of the Franco-Armenian committee brought together a number of persons, including: Count d'Aunay, senator; M. Tram, former governor of Mitylene; M. Henry Coulon, barrister at the court of appeal; M. Flandin, senator; M. Guernier, deputy, president of the merchant marine commission; M. Meillet, professor at the College of France; M. Joseph Reinach, former deputy; M. Schlumberger, of the Academy of Moral and Political Science; M. Tchobanian, the Armenian national poet. M. René de Chavagnes, founder and general secretary of the Federation of Friendly Relations Between France and Foreign Nations, delivered a stirring speech which ended with the following peroration:

"By treating Armenia as a great nation of advanced civilization, by according to her, in conformity with her legitimate aspirations, a leading part in all the branches of social and political activity in which she has always excelled; administration, trade, commerce and art; in securing for her, as true friendliness requires, proper consideration and solicitude, you will succeed in destroying the foolish and disastrous mistake of those who consider her an Asiatic nation far removed from us in manners and culture—she, who introduced this culture to her oppressors by founding their first printing presses.

"And, gentlemen, this will be the first outcome of a work which promises to be fruitful, benevolent and glorious."

M. René de Chavagnes expressed the regrets of Mme. G. André and of M. Anatole France at being unable to be present at the first meeting of the Franco-Armenian committee.

REORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Dalimier, the minister of fine arts, at a meeting of the new technical committee of applied arts, expounded his program of reorganization of technical education in this department. The program is the result of conferences between manufacturers and the fine arts minister on the question of arousing interest in professional education in industrial circles, by encouraging cooperation in the outlining of the curriculum. It includes the establishment of technical, professional classes with the cooperation of professional syndicates, and the collaboration of the foreman and the artisan in the practical and technical education of pupils in the art schools. It also provides for the increase of lectures on art for artisans, and the presentation of monetary rewards to employers for the best-trained apprentices.

M. Dalimier also stated that it was advisable that the natural resources both in materials and in facilities for labor in localities should be made use of in the establishment of fresh industries; and that support should be given by the town institutions to the efforts made by the country districts. To enable this support to be given it has been unanimously agreed that committees shall be formed in various localities which will insure a permanent and profitable collaboration. These committees will be under the patronage both of the ministry of fine arts and of that of commerce. Twenty-five committees have been decided upon. Three of these will not be able to take up their duties immediately; they are the committees for the towns of Lille, Saint Quentin and Rheims. Sixteen will, however, be nominated directly: these are Amiens, Rouen, Rennes, Angers, Tours, Poitiers, Bourges, Dijon, Nancy, Besançon, Lyons, Grenoble, Nice, Marseilles, Clermont-Ferrand, Bordeaux; those of Versailles, Nantes, Limoges, Nimes, Montpellier, and Toulouse will be organized as soon as possible. M. Dalimier also referred to the question of apprenticeship. He said that a solution to the difficulties which it presented had very nearly been arrived at. The necessity for the apprenticeship system was recognized and the demand was made by the manufacturers for the reestablishment of the contract between employers and the families of apprentices. It was demanded that it should be made compulsory for the employer to send his apprentices to the classes relating to his trade and compulsory for the apprentice to attend them.

PLAN TO INCREASE TRADE WITH ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WESTMINSTER, England—In the House of Commons recently, Mr. McKenna announced the formation of a company backed by government financial assistance, to promote the joint economic interests of the United Kingdom and Italy.

Mr. McKenna, replying to Sir Archibald Williamson, said that a British company, under the title of the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, was registered on July 20. There would be no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly among banks. The British government agreed to contribute to the company by way of subsidy during each of the first 10 years after its incorporation, an annual sum of £50,000 or the equivalent of 5 per cent upon its paid up capital, if less than £1,000,000. In consideration of the subsidy the company agreed to pay the government amounts equal to any dividend, above a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent per annum, until by such means the government had been repaid (without interest) the amount so received by way of subsidy. He proposed to ask Parliament to give the company authority for the subsidy in the next government war obligations bill. A company under the title of the Campagnia Italo-Britannica would forthwith be formed under Italian law with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, one half of which was to be taken by the British Italian corporation and the other half by the Credito-Italiano and their friends. Out of the nine directors of the Italian company, three would be British. The two companies would work in close cooperation. The primary object of the two companies was the development of the economic relations between the British empire and Italy, and the promotion of undertakings in the commercial and industrial field in Italy. They would carry on the banking and financial operations which did not necessarily fall within the strict definition of banking as understood in the British Isles.

Mr. McKenna added an expression of his willingness to consider a similar arrangement with regard to Russia.

MORE FIRMS TO BE WOUND UP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Orders have been made by the Board of Trade requiring the following businesses to be wound up: C. P. Goerz Optical Works (Limited), London; F. Guenter & Co., London, fancy goods and toy merchants; W. Fuchs & Co., London, fancy goods importers; F. Prager, London, rubber merchant; Wilhelm Jordan, Sheffield, pearl cutter and general merchant; Simon Menzel, London, iron merchant; Levy & Soicher, London, iron merchants; Daron Company (Limited), Bradford, manufacturers and dealers in oils, fats, and chemicals; Grimme Natalis & Co. (Limited), London, agents for the sale of calculating machines; S. Pollak & Co. (Limited), London, manufacturers of dressing gowns; Piccadilly Arcade Gallery (Limited), London, fine art dealers and publishers.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia recently visited the German mine-laying submarine UC5 which is being exhibited for the benefit of naval charities, at the Temple pier on the Thames. General Hughes inspected all the equipment of the vessel and even descended through the conning tower into the interior. The general public interest taken in this new type of craft is reflected in the amount paid by the people who have visited it at a rate of 20,000 a day. The Thames embankment has not seen such crowds recently as those that gather to see the only German submarine they have been permitted to view, and the obvious popularity of the admiralty's experiment has led to a proposal that further exhibitions of German guns and material captured in the Somme offensive should be held, as is done at the Invalides in Paris.

SERVICE TO BE DISCONTINUED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEITH, Scotland—A steamship service which has been carried on for about 80 years by Messrs. James Currie & Co. of Leith and Newcastle, is to be discontinued. According to the statement of the shipowners they have carried on the service at a heavy loss since the beginning of the war, but were willing to carry on the service in the public interest, but these intentions had been frustrated by the action of the corporation of Newcastle, who suddenly terminated the tenancy of their berth at Newcastle quay. The Newcastle corporation offered them, at a rent increased by 50 per cent, a berth lower down the river, which was so unsuitable from every point of view that they informed the corporation that that proposal seemed absolutely impossible. A very careful examination of the proposed new berth brought them to the reluctant, but unhesitating conviction that, owing to the exiguous accommodation afforded, the trade could not possibly be adequately carried on there, and considerations of safety imperatively forbade any attempt to experiment. They placed the whole facts before the corporation committee, but had received a formal confirmation of the notice to quit, and they had no alternative but to accept, for the present, that decision.

GIFTS TO BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The secretary of state for the colonies announces that the Padikara Madaliyar, N. D. A. Silva Wijayasinghe, has given a sum of Rs. 20,000 of which he desires Rs. 15,000 to be spent in providing two motor ambulances to be presented in his name to His Majesty's forces and the remainder to be devoted to feeding Belgian children in London. It may be added for the general interest that the title of Padikara Madaliyar accompanied an office of high dignity among the Sinhalese in ancient times; and is now granted by the governor of Ceylon honoris causa. The Zanzibar protectorate council have unanimously supported a proposal to offer His Majesty's government a sum of £20,000 towards the expenses of the war, this sum being additional to the contribution of £10,000 made in the same manner by the Zanzibar government in 1915. The offer has been reported by the high commissioner of Zanzibar to the secretary of state for the colonies, and has been gratefully accepted by His Majesty's government.

LORD CARMICHAEL SETS UP DEFENSE OF BENGAL POLICY

(By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India)

CALCUTTA, India—The revival of anarchy in Bengal in its worst form has caused grave heart searchings among the public, and the government has been vehemently criticized on account of the alleged inadequacy of its precautionary measures. As has already been indicated, the government has had pretty free resort to the weapon of deportation and internment placed at its disposal by the defense of India act, but one newspaper critic recently observed that these measures were not directed against anarchy per se, but were essentially precautions brought about by the activities of German propagandists in India. The newspaper in question hinted that the police knew who the conspirators were, and where they hatched their plots, but were hampered by various legal restrictions in their endeavors to run them down. It proposed that greater scope should be given to the police to arrest suspects.

At the meeting of the provincial legislative council held shortly afterwards, Lord Carmichael put forward an elaborate defense of his policy. With regard to the internment, or "compulsory domiciliation" of certain suspects, he said that this measure was put into force against others than those who were believed to have had direct negotiations with Germany. Up to the present the authorities had "compulsorily domiciled" 190 men, which means that, without being actually imprisoned, they had been ordered to take up their residence in a certain place, and not to leave it under heavy penalties. It is not quite certain how much personal liberty they are allowed, but however restricted their movements may be, one journalistic critic expresses the view that they still have considerable opportunities for plotting. His excellency went on to state that orders were out for the internment of 12 more men who could not be found, and 21 others were about to be proceeded against.

Lord Carmichael continued: "We have acted as the defense of India act empowered us to act, and we have used the power which the government of India, when passing that act, expressly said was needed in Bengal. We shall go on using that power as long as we believe it is necessary to use it. This last week has clearly shown that the time has not yet come when we can say it is no longer necessary. Other and greater powers might have been more effective, but we have to use the powers we have got, and we shall continue to use them, not harshly, I hope, but justly. I honestly believe that these powers have been of real use to us. It is my firm conviction that if we had not had them, Bengal just now would have been in a far worse plight than it is."

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON RUSSIAN ISSUES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—Lord Robert Cecil, in his inaugural address at the Cambridge summer meeting, which was this year devoted to lectures on Russian questions, said that knowledge of Russia was comparatively slight among English people. It was of great importance that they should get close to Russia, and there was no reason why they should not be able to do so. People talked of the difficulties of the Russian language, but they forgot that 100 years ago the German language was not less strange to them than Russian is now. Speaking of what he called Russia's self-sacrificing chivalry, he said more than once the Russian armies had at a critical moment struck a blow not merely in their own defense, or for their own victory, but to bring assistance to hard-pressed Allies in other parts of the gigantic battlefield. The realities of life to the Russian, it might almost be said, were the things of the spirit. He did not say the Russians were perfect. They had faults like other people, but they had much to teach them, and if they could learn from their ally that there were greater things than organization and sanitation and prosperity, and all the other idols of the nineteenth century, they should add to the great debt that they already owed them. Perhaps, too, the Russians might learn something from them. Their political conceptions of freedom and justice were fine things in their way, and would make no weak appeal to Russian idealism. Indeed, it might be truly said that freedom was as much admired in Russia as in England. No doubt the Russian government was autocratic. Its monarchy, perhaps, was as absolute as that of Germany, or more so, but, apart from that, Russia was free, while Germans were slaves.

Speaking of the deplorable cost of war, not merely the heavy losses, but the casual cruelties, which had marked it, such as the Cavell and Fryatt executions, Lord Robert said a man would be a criminal if he did not make some effort to avoid a recurrence of such evil. This was a great problem they would have to face some day, and the sooner the better. Could they erect barriers against war? Were any safeguards feasible and effective? These were terrible and searching questions, but they might be sure of the earnest and heartfelt cooperation of their Russian allies. Were they to go back after the war to just the same old international system as prevailed before it? Was nothing to be done to rescue Europe at least from international anarchy? Surely, they would try for something better. They in England had been taught that the supremacy of the law was the security for freedom. They in Russia had learnt that the fear of God was the beginning of wisdom. Aided by the enlightenment of France and the historic culture of Italy, they could take courage for the work of international civilization.

Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

TRAVELERS homeward-bound from coast resorts who "stop-over" in New York are invited to call at our conveniently-located store. A stunning collection of ready-to-wear models in advanced styles for early autumn is now available for inspection.

Mail Service

Yes! In Summer Desserts
the palate finds in
Mapleine

just the desired "tang" and richness of flavor. Use it like any other flavoring extract. It makes a delightful change from lemon and vanilla.
Sold by Grocers
2 oz. bottle 35c.
Send 4c in stamps for our new Mapleine Cook Book.
Dept. H
CRESCENT MFG. CO.,
Seattle, Wash.

Marriage Invitations
Announcements, Calling Cards, Fine Stationery, Monograms, Address Dies.
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention
Dempsey & Carroll
431 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 38 and 39 Streets
NEW YORK CITY

The Manton Shops
In the HAVEMEYER Building
Cortland-Church-Dey Streets, NEW YORK
The Schubert Phonograph
"The machine with the MAGNETIC SOUND BOX"—Really, the MAGNETIC CUSHION SOUND BOX,—that reproduces, as no other machine can, the fundamental notes together with the "over-tones."
We'll gladly mail you a booklet about it, but it's so hard to explain and so easy to demonstrate with the machine.

A Child of Five May Begin
Our brochure tells why the
CLARK IRISH HARP
is learned so easily. Send for it today.
CLARK HARP MFG. CO.,
419 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Massachusetts Trust Co.
UPTOWN OFFICE
If you have papers and other valuables that you want to put away in a safe place, come to our bank and let us show you our fire proof vaults.
238 Huntington Avenue, Boston
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

ATTEMPTS MAY BE MADE TO OUST B. & M. RECEIVER

Likelihood of Federal Grand Jury Investigation Into the Charges of Bias Against Judge Putnam Said to Be Remote

Probabilities of a federal grand jury investigation of the charges of bias in the Boston & Maine railroad receivership proceedings preferred against Judge William L. Putnam of the United States district court seem remote today and it is intimated that the next step in opposition to running the road under a receiver may be attempts to oust President James H. Hustis from acting in that capacity under the interlocutory decree issued by Judge Putnam yesterday.

Although Judge Putnam yesterday ordered Clerk William Nelson of the court to submit the charges of bias filed on behalf of Francis V. Streeter of Medford, one of the minority stockholders, to United States District Attorney George W. Anderson for grand jury hearing, subsequently he ordered this action stricken from the records. If any grand jury action is taken it is now understood that this will have to be solely at the initiative of Mr. Anderson, and this is believed to be unlikely.

Mr. Anderson who yesterday refused to talk the situation over with any one, today admitted a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to his office and discussed the case. He requested, however, that the grand jury issue, which is but a sidelight on the main case, be dropped and he did not wish to make any public statement.

As the matter stands now Mr. Streeter, through his counsel, Asa P. French, former United States district attorney, has won his point before the court, Judge Putnam having withdrawn from the case as was sought in the Streeter affidavit of bias which the justice at first refused leave to be filed with the clerk of the court.

Stockholders of the Boston & Maine are now interested in the action Mr. Hustis, as president, may take on the petition of Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Minority Stockholders Protective Association, asking that a meeting of all stockholders be called at once. Mr. Crooker states in this petition that his action represents the sentiment of 15,000 shares of the road's stock and that the meeting is sought in order that the shareholders may take what action they legally may as concerning the receivership.

Arthur B. Nichols, secretary to President Hustis, said today that while the road's head has not yet acted on this request, he is still in a position to call such a meeting. Mr. Nichols explained that though the road is legally in the hands of a temporary receiver, the corporation has not lost its identity and Mr. Hustis is still the president of the corporation, as well as being the interlocutory receiver.

There is a question among those connected with the situation whether such a meeting of stockholders as proposed would be of any avail, whether the receivership does not take all jurisdiction in connection with the operation of the road out of the hands of the directors and the stockholders. If a stockholders' meeting would be without results it is considered useless to call it.

A member of the minority organization said today that all such a meeting could legally do would be to pass resolutions. He said it was hoped that resolutions could be passed with sufficient backing to have considerable weight in the situation, calling for the removal of the temporary receiver. This organization while admitting that a receivership is better for the railroad than the proposed reorganization, contends that neither are necessary and is vigorously opposing action looking to this end.

The 14 members of the executive committee of the Minority Stockholders Protective Association were called to a conference at 45 Milk street, the office of Attorney Crooker, this afternoon. The purpose of the conference was to consider what further action the organization shall take in the receivership proceedings.

Steps toward giving further hearings on the broad question of appointing a permanent receiver for the railroad are at the discretion of the federal court. Such steps would include the selection by the judges of one of their number to sit on the bench in this case in place of Judge Putnam. Any of the following justices might sit: Judges Frederic Dodge, George H. Bingham, the circuit justices; Edgar Aldrich, district justice for New Hampshire; Arthur L. Brown, for Rhode Island; Clarence Hale, for Maine, or James M. Morton, Jr., for Massachusetts.

Pursuant to the decree of the court President Hustis today issued a natice announcing that he has taken possession of the railroad and its properties as temporary receiver and that all business of the road must be transacted through him at his office in Boston.

Mr. Hustis also announced that the title of Vice-President William J. Hobbs will be changed to comptroller and that of Vice-President and General Counsel Woodward Hudson will be changed to general counsel.

Within the next 10 days Receiver Hustis is to file a bond of $100,000 and inside of 90 days he is required to file with the court an inventory of the road's properties. The decree gives Mr. Hustis the usual broad powers in operating the road.

His instructions to keep proper books and records and make report at least every six months of receipts and expenses, include the provision that "such accounts may in the discretion of the receiver be kept in such manner as to show the receipts for each of the railroad properties under direct lease to the defendant and the expenditures on account of each such property." This makes possible a determination of the earning value of each leased line.

The payments permitted him include taxes, salaries and charges incurred within six months and still unpaid, and payments under contract for maintenance and equipment, and of bond interest, to prevent the prior maturing of the principal of the bonds.

Payments, too, could be made to prevent forfeiture of leases, etc.; but "no such payment on the part of the receiver shall operate as an election on his part to assume the obligation of any such lease or contract, or to accept or become vested with any such lease, leasehold estate, contract or contract right; nor shall any such payment or act on the part of the receiver operate to charge the obligation of any such lease or contract upon the interest which any party to the suit may have in the estate in the hands of the said receiver."

The court reserves to itself the right to surrender and reject or to adopt any lease, leasehold estate, contract or contract right.

Authority to institute and prosecute suits, or to prosecute, compromise or settle actions pending—which might seem to include the Hampden case—does not include making of payments in litigation, without authority from the court, except in the routine of personal and property damage cases, etc.

Another section contains a restraining order, forbidding every one concerned from disturbing the premises or interfering with the receiver in the discharge of his duties.

SENATE RATIFIES BIRD TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Action Expected to Have Bearing on California Japanese Anti-Alien Land Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate in executive session yesterday ratified the migratory bird treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which some senators think, will have an important bearing on the California Japanese anti-alien land law problem.

The purpose of at least some senators in desiring ratification of the bird treaty was to get before the supreme court this question which involves one of the same issues as is involved in the Japanese problem—the supremacy of the treaty-making power over the legislative power.

As pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor last week when the treaty was favorably reported by the foreign relations committee, the treaty seeks to accomplish the same purpose between the United States and Canada that the McLean law, passed in the last Congress, seeks to accomplish for the United States—namely, protection of migratory birds. Two judges, in Arkansas and Kansas, have held the law unconstitutional as a trangression of state powers to fix game laws, but a North Dakota judge has sustained the law. The matter is now before the supreme court. It is likely that a case will be taken up under the new treaty, so both the treaty and the law will be before the supreme court at the same time. Should the court hold the law unconstitutional but hold the treaty valid, it would be a decision that the treaty-making power of the President and Senate supersedes the law-making power of Congress.

The application to the Japanese problem arises out of the conflict between the legislative power of the California Legislature to discriminate against Japanese and the right of the President and the Senate to conclude a treaty with Japan insuring against discrimination against the Japanese by a state-Legislature. No such treaty is pending, but Japan looks to the federal government for protection against California. So long as the Root-Takahira "gentlemen's agreement" holds, under which Japan undertook to prevent emigration to the United States, there may be no difficulty; but should the issue become acute it would be important to have a supreme court ruling as to the extent of the treaty-making power.

John C. Koons Nominated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson nominated John C. Koons, national chief postal inspector, as first assistant postmaster-general to succeed Daniel C. Roper, who resigned recently to assist in the Democratic campaign.

SHIP BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House this afternoon passed the administration shipping bill. The bill creates a shipping board of five members to develop a naval auxiliary and reserve and a merchant marine. The House agreed to the Senate amendments permitting foreign vessels to engage in coastwise trade and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to deny clearance to any vessel which refuses to accept freight destined for a foreign port.

HEARING DATES ANNOUNCED

The recess committee on building legislation of the Massachusetts Legislature will consider the report of the commission on building legislation of 1914 and 1915 relative to construction, alteration and maintenance of buildings, on Wednesday, Sept. 6 and 7. The members of the commission will meet with the recess committee men and offer recommendations. Following the hearing of Sept. 7, the committee will give public hearings every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning at the State House, room 222. A few public hearings will be held in those cities which make applications for local hearings on or before Sept. 6.

GOV. JOHNSON PRIMARY VICTOR IN CALIFORNIA

Progressive Leader Wins Republican Nomination for United States Senator by 10,000 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Governor Johnson won the Republican nomination for United States senator in the primary election yesterday by about 10,000 votes. Commenting on the election he said: "I feel that a political marvel has been performed. With 300,000 voters, a very large percentage of whom were favorable to me, unable to vote because not registered with party affiliation, I feel that, to have won under these conditions, means that the seemingly impossible has been performed."

Chester Rowell, former Progressive national committeeman and now Republican national committeeman for California said: "The nomination of Mr. Johnson by the Republican party, under the present conditions, is of national rather than local signification. It means that a movement has been started that will make itself felt throughout the country, and that a new national figure of presidential size has risen to the surface of national consciousness, with a victory back of him the meaning of which is plain and which can not and will not be ignored. It means that the Republican party of California has declared itself to be Progressive."

In seeking both the Progressive and Republican nominations Governor Johnson was fought by the stalwart Republicans, who had control of the Republican organization, chiefly on the ground of party irregularity. The real issue behind the contest, however, was the old contest between old-line Republicanism and Progressivism.

It is probable that Republican organization leaders will vote for Mr. Patton, the Democratic senatorial candidate, and if the Progressive Republicans secure control of the party organization it is possible that the stalwart Republicans will maintain a party of their own.

LARGE FORTUNE TO BRITISH REGIMENT

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—In the probate court here the will of Charles Lewis Austin of 34 Fenway, Boston, a well-known summer resident of Rye beach, was probated. Mr. Austin left property valued upward of $200,000, and of this amount he bequeathed $100,000 to His Majesty's Tenth Lincolnshire regiment, England. His relatives allege that he was not competent when the instrument was executed and his brother, Judge Henry Austin of Brookline, associate justice of the West Roxbury court, and sister, Mrs. Emiline Lestrange, Norfolk, England, will contest it.

By agreement, Henry L. Jewett of Boston was appointed special administrator and Oct. 10 was designated for proving the will. In making this bequest to the regiment the will states that Mr. Austin does so as an honorary member of the officers mess of the regiment, Old Comrades Association. For nearly 50 years, he wrote, the warmest friendship existed between the past and present officers and himself, and he felt proud of the honor of being connected with the grand old corps during his lifetime.

HUGHES ALLIANCE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Pennsylvania unit of the National Hughes Alliance has been organized in this state with many former leading Progressives in active participation in its councils. One of the important features of the organization is the formation of a general state committee to supervise the campaign for former Justice Hughes. The object of the alliance is to provide an organization, outside the regular Republican organization, to obtain the active support of those who, independent of party affiliations, think the election of Mr. Hughes will be for the best interests of the country.

Among the Progressives, who were leading figures in the fight made by Colonel Roosevelt four years ago, are William Draper Lewis, former Progressive candidate for Governor; H. D. W. English of Pittsburgh, who in 1912 was a Progressive elector; Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, former independent candidate for Governor; Edward B. Smith, banker; Thomas Robins, close associate of Colonel Roosevelt, and Colonel Sheldon Potter.

UNIVERSITY RUNS BUREAU FOR TEACHERS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — One of the many ways in which the University of Arkansas is attempting to serve the state is by maintaining an employment bureau in the school of education, says the Gazette. The object of this bureau is to supply teachers to public schools. No charge is made for the service.

Applications for teachers are received, not only from Arkansas schools, but also from other states, particularly Oklahoma and Texas. These two states pay larger salaries for teachers than does Arkansas and are thus enabled to secure a good many of the best Arkansas teachers.

Applications for teachers are still coming in at the rate of several a day, but the university is not able to supply many of the vacancies at present, since almost all the well qualified teachers have been placed for next year.

CHURCH CHANGE IN MEXICO UNCONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No definite information can be obtained from Mexican sources in this city with reference to the dispatch coming from Mexico City stating that General Carranza, in a decree made public today, has announced the nationalization of the property of the Roman Catholic church in Mexico. The dispatch stated that the churches would be nominally controlled by the clergy, but that the government reserved the right to police them and prevent them from being used for other purposes than those prescribed by law.

There is no information available from Mexican official sources in this city to show that this reported decree applies to a particular instance. It is pointed out that Roman Catholic church property in Mexico was nationalized by the law passed in 1857. Under this law it became illegal for the church or the clergy to own property.

That such ownership has been at times maintained, however, is well known. As a particular instance, the case is cited of the Bishop of San Luis and Potosi, who two years ago was discovered to be the owner of as many as 70 houses. After the discovery these houses were confiscated by the government. The only explanation offered here of the Carranza report is that some new instance of confiscation, similar to that of two years ago, may have taken place.

LAVISH USE OF MONEY NOT TO BE TOLERATED

President of Stanford University Makes Special Appeal to Parents of Students—Plenty of Entertainment in College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—Idleness and lavish expenditure are not to be tolerated in the university, is the determination of President Wilbur.

This year he has made a special appeal to parents and prospective students along the lines of democratic policy. He has issued a circular letter which has been sent to all parents and probable students informing them just what sort of conduct is expected of Stanford undergraduates.

Dr. Wilbur quotes the desires of the founders of Stanford, in this regard, as follows: "Our purpose is not only to assure the practical character of instruction, and to prevent such instruction as will not tend directly to qualify students for individual success and direct usefulness in life, but to protect the university from the cost of instructing and from the baneful influence of a class, bound to infest the institution as the country grows older, who wish to acquire a university degree or fashionable educational veneer for the mere ornamentation of idle and purposeless lives."

Continuing, Dr. Wilbur said: "A student's principal business is his studies. He needs enough money to buy food, lodging, simple clothes, books, stamps, and the like, and to pay certain fees and dues, admission to a few entertainments, and special bills. Any money supplied beyond these simple needs means that time will be wasted in spending it. A surplus of money is one of the biggest handicaps possible for the youth who expects to be a good student.

"It takes time to run an automobile, and it often leads to life off the campus, to extravagance and much foolishness. There is plenty to do in the way of variety right at the university, with its swimming pools, athletic fields, gymnasia, beautiful walks, and the like. There is no need to go to San Francisco more than once or twice a semester, and the trip can be conveniently and cheaply made by train. There is no need to supply money for orchids for dance partners, or for taxi hire.

"The student who cannot be content to lead the simple, clean, industrious life expected on the Stanford campus should go elsewhere."

One of the characteristics of Stanford, in which its admirers have always taken pride, is the absence of aristocratic exclusiveness. From the start it has been the aim of those in charge to foster a democratic spirit among the students. This has been strengthened by the building of the Stanford Union, a building to be used as a common meeting place for the men, and the Women's Club, a similar rendezvous for the women. In these two buildings students and faculty meet on a common footing and become better acquainted.

The Union was the idea of Herbert C. Hoover. It required several years to collect the money for the building but enough was secured finally to put up the structure. It has been in use now for a little more than a year. Besides being a general club house it has been made the office building for such subsidiary things as the Y. M. C. A., the student manager of athletics and similar affairs. It also has a restaurant, barber shop and a haberdashery, all controlled but not owned by the organization. President Wilbur is one of its most ardent supporters and frequently goes there to mingle with the students.

INSPECTOR WEISS RETURNS

Immigration Inspector Feri W. Weiss of the Long Wharf station returned yesterday after lecturing for four weeks on the Chautauqua circuit throughout Ohio and other states in the middle West. Mr. Weiss' topic was "Uncle Sam's Sieve."

EDUCATION MUST AID IN SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES

Government Labor Statistician Believes System to Teach Men Essentials of Labor Is Needed to Make Arbitration Succeed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor, believes that the arbitration system for the adjustment of disputes between labor and capital can never be made effective until the American system of education is so altered as to develop men as firmly grounded in the essentials of labor as in those of capital. Only such men, he believes, should be chosen for the third and pivotal member of the arbitration board under the Newlands act. Such men, he says further, are not now available, with the result that the nation has an excellent piece of arbitration machinery but no expert machinists to run it.

Mr. Stewart is chairman of the department's committee which came to New York to assist in the settlement of the garment strike. He received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently when the ballots of the steam railroad men, favoring strike, were being counted.

"I don't believe you can induce any labor leader," he began, "to say that he is opposed to arbitration. In the railroad case some of the labor leaders have thus far opposed arbitration, not, I am convinced, because they have no faith in it, but because, so far as railroad affairs are concerned, they have nearly always received from arbitration less concessions than those granted to capital.

"Arbitration in itself is an excellent thing. But the chief obstacle to its successful operation is the fact that we cannot find in this country any men qualified to serve as the third arbitrator. The labor representative naturally leans toward labor; the capitalist member toward capital. The problem is to find a third man whose environment, experience and education have equipped him with the ability to consider both viewpoints with absolute justice. No matter how fair he tries to be, he inevitably must lean to the one side or the other, and nearly always he leans toward the capitalist side.

"This is because our whole system of education favors capital. In the department of labor we meet many college graduates looking for positions, and you cannot get them to admit that even the questioning of the opinions of men like Presidents Hadley and Eliot is anything short of heresy. From the common school up our young men are instructed in the conservative convictions that capitalistic industry, money and property are paramount. The economics they are drilled in leave little place for the working man and his interests.

"This is not strange. Universities supported by private capital naturally serve the capital. They work for their employers. With one or two exceptions I think our state universities exhibit the same failing. Perhaps this is because the professors and instructors have been educated in the privately endowed system. But the time must come when the interests of labor as well as those of capital will be included in our school and college curriculum. Only in that way can we develop men to run the arbitration machine as it should be run.

"What we need is the realization that the public, the ultimate consumer, the social need, is the real employer. Capital must be made to remember this; labor must not be allowed to forget it. Public opinion is fast developing toward demanding that industries which supply its needs shall be conducted without cessation in spite of strikes. Today one paper urged that the state public service commission take over the street car lines and run them for the people until the employers and the men could settle their dispute. In the garment strike the threat was made that if a certain protocol were not favored by the manufacturers, the state Legislature would write that protocol on to the statute books.

"Such a method of compelling capital to insure labor conditions would not, of course, be entirely satisfactory, because it would be so difficult to change those conditions after adoption, since the machinery of the law is not always abreast of the times. But that the threat was made is further indication that the public conscience is progressing toward the point where it will insist that industry's real employer is the social need, and that neither capital nor labor will be allowed to obstruct the supply of that need. The method by which capital and labor will be brought to prove this truth will not necessarily be the method of socialism. It may be something like state supervision and regulation of privately controlled industry.

"But first of all we should make some attempt to alter our educational system so that machinists for the arbitration machine may be developed. One way to make a beginning would be for the liberal press and magazines to point out to the people wherein our schools and colleges now fail in this respect. For the citizen, the ultimate consumer, needs only to be shown the defect and he will move every legitimate influence to correct it.

"For we are all, essentially, lovers of fairness and justice. We all, deep down in our hearts, are eager to see the laboring man get his just deserts, and the capitalist get his. Such justice can be meted out under the arbitration system, but not in full and with complete effectiveness until we produce men capable of conducting that system with fairness to all concerned."

Chicago

By "The Canadian" or "The Dominion" from Montreal

CAN A RIDE BE A REST? YES!

on the luxuriously equipped expresses the "Canadian" and "Dominion." You don't have to bring your favorite paper along, you'll find it on the observation car; and the arrangement of meals is an exclusive Canadian Pacific feature. Valet service and buffet always open.

Leave Boston	9.30 A.M.	Daily	
Arrive Montreal	9.05 P.M.	"	
Leave Montreal	10.00 P.M.	"	"The Dominion"
Arrive Chicago	9.05 P.M.	"	"The Dominion" next day
Leave Boston	8.30 P.M.	Daily	
Arrive Montreal	8.20 A.M.	"	
Leave Montreal	8.45 A.M.	"	"The Canadian"
Arrive Chicago	7.55 A.M.	"	"The Canadian" next day

¶ Connections at Boston, Lowell, Nashua, St. Johnsbury, etc., from other sections of New England.

¶ An added feature is the through sleeping car service without change from Kennebunkport, Old Orchard, Portland, Me., etc., to Chicago via Montreal and "The Canadian."

BOSTON AND MAINE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
MICHIGAN CENTRAL

¶ No change of Stations in Montreal. Trains arrive at and depart from the magnificent new Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station.

E. F. L. STURDEE, General Agent, Pass. Dept., Canadian Pacific Railway, 333 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

WHAT IT COSTS STATES TO RUN GOVERNMENTS

Census Figures Place the Amount at $495,000,000, About One Half Annual National Total

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Running the 48 states in the United States cost $495,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, says the North American. This compares with total disbursements of the federal government for the same period of $1,065,000,000, including the $287,000,000 expended on postoffice operations, which were self supporting through postal revenues.

A census bureau statement presents interesting and instructive facts concerning the fiscal operations of the states. The aggregate revenues in the fiscal year 1915 were $458,232,597; the aggregate expenditures for current government costs, including interest, $399,714,285, and the aggregate outlays for permanent improvements, $95,192,799. In 29 of the 48 states the excess of expenditures, including interest, and outlays for permanent improvements, over revenues was $55,283,404. In the remaining 19 states the excess of revenues over expenditures amounted to $18,608,917. Taking all the states, the excess of expenditures over revenues was $36,674,487.

Of the total revenues, $365,543,797, or four fifths, represented receipts from taxes. About half of this amount, $185,876,319, was derived from taxes on real estate and personal property. Of the remainder, the largest item, $82,870,882, was contributed by special property and other special taxes; $57,931,116 was raised from business taxes and $20,799,071 came from the liquor traffic.

The outlays for permanent improvements aggregated $95,192,799. Of this amount, $30,247,593, or nearly one third, was spent for construction of roads and permanent improvement of existing ones. In addition, $12,476,122 was apportioned by the states to counties, municipalities and civil divisions for construction, improvement and maintenance of roads.

GAS LANDS FOUND NEAR BILLINGS, OK.

DALLAS, Tex.—Within the last few months numerous shallow gas sands have been encountered in several wells drilled a few miles east and southeast of Billings, Ok., says a Washington special to the News. That these wells deserve a close watch by the oil and gas industry is the opinion of the government geologists, because of the presence in this region of a large anticlinal fold, a type of rock structure which should be favorable for the accumulation of oil and gas. Should these wells discover any highly productive oil and gas sands, there is good possibility for the opening of an oil and gas field of considerable extent near Billings.

LYKENS VALLEY ROAD TO BE COMPLETED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Midland Pennsylvania railroad, the Lykens valley line projected a number of years ago by Philadelphia capitalists, is to be completed, according to a North American special from Harrisburg. Twelve miles of the road were graded several years ago, and then work was suspended. Contractors are now busy on the right of way, and it is announced that the line between Gratz and Millersburg will be completed this fall. All the old equipment will be utilized.

Stout Men
Short Men
Tall Men

The ordinary ready-to-wear clothing does not fit you—lacks style and individuality.

Why not try the Scott Models—all Custom cutting—made by our craftsmen and ready for you to slip into.

$40.00 Suits Now $29.00
$38.00 Suits Now $29.00
$35.00 Suits Now $25.00
$30.00 Suits Now $22.00

Scott & Company LIMITED

340 WASHINGTON STREET

PROHIBITIONISTS LOSE CONTEST ON CERTIFICATION

State Ballot Law Commission Rules That Names of Four Candidates Cannot Appear on Ballot at the Primaries

By a ruling of the state ballot law commission the Prohibition party candidates for secretary of the commonwealth, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general will not appear on the ballot at the Massachusetts primaries, Sept. 26. The commission upheld the contention of Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry that not enough certified signatures of legal voters had been filed to qualify these candidates.

Yesterday, a hearing was given Prohibition party officials who claimed that there were enough signatures but that several had not been certified by the registrars of voters. The ballot law commission, however, followed its custom of accepting the total of certified names as they came from the registrars.

This complication and the resulting effect of having but two of its six state ticket candidates appear on the primary ballot is irritating to the Prohibitionists, but will work no harm to their party nor interfere particularly with their campaign. As there were no opponents of the men who have been denied a place on the primary ballot, nobody can receive the nominations except by the use at the coming primaries of "stickers" or the "writing in" process. One of these two methods can, and undoubtedly will, be utilized in the cases of the candidates who failed to qualify. Hence their names can appear on the ballot election day as certainly as though they had been placed in nomination in the regular way.

A little additional work will be placed on the Prohibition headquarters to secure this result. The party officials may either have "stickers" prepared, bearing separately the names of the four candidates, and have these stickers distributed among the members of the party, to be attached to the ballot on primary day, or the officials may simply notify the party members to write the names of the candidates in the space always provided for this purpose on the ballots. The former method is the surer.

The four candidates who have failed to qualify in the regular way are: Willard O. Wylie of Beverly, candidate for secretary of the commonwealth; William E. Marks of Worcester, candidate for treasurer; Myrton T. Smith of Springfield, candidate for auditor, and Frank Auchter of Boston, candidate for attorney-general.

Chester R. Lawrence of Boston will appear on the primary ballot as the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Alfred R. Evans of Hadley as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, both without opposition for the respective nominations. There was no question raised that they had properly qualified.

The protest of Daniel Thompson against acceptance of the paper handed by W. C. R. Krone for Republican ward committee in ward 14, Boston, was not upheld.

The name of Chester E. Brett of ward 19 cannot appear on the primary ballot as a candidate for representative in the double district composed of wards 19 and 21, because of insufficient signatures.

Herbert F. Jeffrey of Revere will go on the ballot as a candidate for the House in the thirtieth Suffolk district. The board refused to declare Mr. Jeffrey's papers invalid.

John A. Roberts of Salem was refused a place on the ballot as a candidate for registrar of deeds in the southern Essex district. He had but 240 names certified on his papers, when 250 were required.

The hearing by the ballot law commission relative to the validity of certain signatures on the papers of Alonzo B. Cook, candidate for renomination as the Republican candidate for auditor, was postponed.

Campaign Leader Named

John F. McDonald of Boston, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, who has had considerable experience in recent years as a manager of Democratic state and city campaigns, has been made chairman of the campaign committee of Gen. Charles H. Cole and will have charge of the Cole contest against Frederick W. Mansfield for the gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Mansfield told an audience at Quincy last night that if he is nominated and elected he would help to remedy the Quincy bay sewage evil. Mr. Mansfield also spoke at Randolph, where he reviewed his record and discussed present issues.

BROCKTON SCHOOL OPENING

BROCKTON, Mass.—At a meeting of the school board yesterday it was voted to postpone the opening of the schools. The morning session at the high school, which includes the three upper classes, will start Sept. 11, but the afternoon sessions and the grade school sessions will not start until Sept. 18. Teachers for the morning sessions will report here Sept. 8, and for all other schools on Sept. 15.

LYNN CAR LINE EXTENDED

LYNN, Mass.—The Highland circuit street car line extension was opened with a celebration last night. The extension forms a loop along Dock avenue, Grant street and Bay View avenue. On the first car operated over the new rails were members of the municipal council and the Highland Improvement Association and officials of the road. Later there was speechmaking and a band concert at the Highlands fire station.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER ON NAVY POLICY

HALLOWELL, Me.—Augustus P. Gardner, congressman from the sixth Massachusetts district, at a Republican rally held here Tuesday night, made a speech of which the keynote was "A vote for Wilson is a vote for Daniels." Congressman Gardner again called attention to what he termed the poor showing in spring target practice in Cuban waters by the battleships Nebraska and Michigan. The range was seven to nine miles. He criticized the course of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and said that "you cannot expect our navy to be properly run if you have a secretary who elbows out the trained organization of his predecessor to make room for his own coterie of favorite officers."

Mr. Hughes Ascends Long Peak

ESTES PARK, Col.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes made the trip to Long Peak Inn, 10,000 feet above sea level, by automobile today, and had luncheon as the guests of Enos Mills. Mr. Hughes did some work on his correspondence in the morning, but he put politics aside at noon and enjoyed the tour through the magnificent country. At the inn he held an informal reception for the summer colonists and then went for a tour of inspection.

The party will remain here until Thursday afternoon.

Big Roosevelt Rally Planned

LEWISTON, Me.—Republicans expect a big rally Thursday night, when Theodore Roosevelt makes his first speech of the campaign. Plans include a main meeting in Lewiston city hall, with overflow gatherings at Auburn hall, Auburn, and in the Union Square and Empire theaters of this city, a torchlight procession and a complimentary banquet to the visitor. A committee of 15 from Auburn and 15 from Lewiston will go to Portland to escore Colonel Roosevelt to Lewiston in a special train.

New Problems Pressing

BERWICK, Me. — Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, in an address here last night, asserted that the Republican party had "no coherence, no policy." "The interests of this great country demand new legislation almost daily. Problems incident to the Mexican situation, the European war and the railroad strike are pressing for solution and need emergency legislation. The Democratic party, under President Wilson, has established a record for meeting these problems."

Another Tour for Mr. Hughes

CHICAGO, Ill. — Plans for a second middle West speaking trip that will bring Charles E. Hughes to Illinois about Sept. 17 are being considered at western Republican campaign headquarters. Mr. Hughes probably will tour in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, before returning East.

PLAYGROUNDS OF SALEM ARE CLOSED WITH CELEBRATION

SALEM, Mass.—The annual field day of the public playgrounds of the city was held yesterday afternoon, some 1500 children participating from the 10 playgrounds in different sections of the city. The event took the form of a sort of military pageant, each playground depicting the various periods and stages of the military history of the country. The parade started about 2 p. m. and proceeded to the Common, where the exercises opened with an impressive salute to the flag, followed by races, singing games, esthetic and folk dancing, and concluded with a signal drill and retreat.

The parade was replete with features. Each of the 10 playgrounds was designated by a different color in general costume, while groups as well as floats represented various features.

The exhibition of industrial work was exceptionally fine, including all sorts of needle work, bird houses, drawing, basket work, etc., made by the children on the playgrounds during the season. The money for the costumes, floats, decoration, etc., was provided from funds earned by the children and mothers' clubs connected with the playgrounds, through entertainments and sales, supplemented by a subscription from the Salem Merchants Association.

Forest River playground won the highest number of points, 64, capturing the first blue ribbon prize. Gallows Hill was second with 47 points, and Bridge Street playground third with 43. Points were reckoned on features, general appearance, supremacy in the games as well as excellence in industrial work.

In the doll carriage parade Elizabeth Crosby of the Bridge Street ground won first prize for the best decorated doll carriage; Josephine Maloof of the Common, second; Katherine O'Brien of Gallows Hill, third. Bridge Street took the honors for the best apeparance in the parade and Mack park for the best feature, the frigates of 1812.

MILLINERS OPEN SESSION

New England milliners opened their annual session in Ford hall yesterday and continue it today at 4:30 p. m. Ora Cne spoke on the general subject of fall styles in hats and gowns. Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, welcomed them to the city.

B. & A. EXTRA TRAINS

Several extra trains are announced by the Boston & Albany to accommodate the heavy travel that is always experienced by the road during the days preceding and just after Labor day.

CLOSE WATCH IS KEPT ON BREAD PRICE BY LEAGUE

National Housewives' Organization Also in Touch With Milk Situation in New York—Reports From All Over Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Housewives League is keeping a close watch on the bread situation throughout the nation and the milk situation in New York city. Its officers are receiving reports from their representatives throughout the country as to local conditions in regard to the reported intention of the bakers to raise the price of the 5-cent loaf of bread to 6 cents. The league will not, however, make public its decision as to whether this increase would be justified or not, or as to whether it would be the result of wheat manipulation, until after an official report is made by the investigators who are making an inquiry into the wheat situation in Chicago. The league takes a similar stand in regard to the milk situation here. Although conducting its own investigation, it will not make public its findings until the result of the three investigations being carried on already is known.

The league desires that its report, when finally made, shall not be simply an attack on any faction concerned in the bread or milk situation, but that it should offer some constructive ideas; that it should be ready to build up as well as to tear down. Its officers realize that, possibly, the increased price of the small loaf of bread might be justified; but they think, it is believed, that perhaps the housewife may be persuaded to see that the five-cent loaf is not at all economical for her purposes, and that it would be better for her to buy the large 10-cent loaf, which, as far as present indications show, will not be raised in price at all. Indeed, it is evident that the bakers are primarily moved by a desire to do away with the smaller loaf, because it costs them just as much to deliver that loaf as it does the larger. It is said, too, that the larger loaf is 20 per cent better, at least, than two of the smaller loaves. The league had a representative present at the bakers' meeting recently, but her report will not be made public until later.

The league officials, in discussing the fact that the bakers favor putting an embargo on wheat to prevent its manipulation, point out that the league itself toward the beginning of the war asked for a partial embargo of this sort.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS TO HAVE GREATEST FAIR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has started a movement to hold the largest international exhibition ever made in any country to celebrate, in 1926, the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The project has been under consideration for several months past, but it was not considered expedient to make the fact known. Howard B. French, discussing the subject, said it was the intention to arrange a celebration which in magnitude, importance and interest "will outshadow completely all previous international expositions."

"We shall aim," continued Mr. French, "to make the proposed exposition and celebration one that not only Philadelphians but every citizen of this country may well be proud of. At the meeting of our board of managers, in September, we shall appoint committees to prepare details and also pass a resolution similar to the one that brought about the celebration in 1876. But we are aiming high in contemplating the sesqui-centennial. We want to surpass if possible not only all expositions held in this country but in the world. While it may seem a long while ahead—ten years—to prepare for, yet because of the vast amount of work necessary for the project it will not be any more than ample, if the affair is to be the success we hope it shall be."

While the idea has originated with the Chamber of Commerce, the matter will have to be put before city councils in order to obtain financial and moral support, and at the next session of the state Legislature an effort will be made to pass legislation to support it. In time the President and Congress will be formally notified of the movement under way.

RECRUITS TO GO TO BORDER

National guard recruits who have been drilling for several weeks at Ft. Banks, Winthrop, have been ordered to Columbus, N. M., at once. The order was received from the war department and instructs the recruiting officers at Ft. Banks to send 118 men. These men will first go to Framingham, where is located the mobilization camp of the Massachusetts troops, and from there will entrain for the South. While no definite orders have been received respecting the movement of the troops now at Framingham, Col. B. B. Buck, the chief mustering officer, was in communication with the department of the East at New York yesterday and it is intimated that these men may be dispatched to the border before the week end. Tourist cars for transporting these troops are expected to arrive at Framingham at once.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA, TOPIC AT CONFERENCE

(Continued from page one)

ple at present. Conditions in China today are not entirely favorable to an absolutely republican form of government. For one thing, intelligence and education among the masses is essential to the maintenance of this form; China is very poor, and the conduct of the republican form of government is extremely expensive, and communications are not developed sufficiently; the Chinese people are scattered over an immense area, and, taking all these points into consideration, he was of the opinion that China required some special form of government for the time being. The one thing needed, said the speaker, is stability; the mere form of government is not so important. Instability works great harm. he pointed out, instancing that merchants who are endeavoring to increase the wealth of the country often are entirely at sea as to the status of their government, and the many changes in high offices should be discouraged.

"What adjustment shall we make between the central and provincial governments?" he asked, and then continued. "At the present time many of the provincial governors are really kings in their provinces. By way of remedy, the governors should be appointed by the central government and subject to removal by it. Thus our government should be run according to the unitary system, and we should be following France in that respect.

"More power should be given to the executive than to the legislative branch. Our constitution should not be too rigid—one as rigid as that of the United States would not stand. A simple constitution, throwing a good deal of power to the central government, but leaving plenty of room for amendment, should be adopted.

"The powers of the President should be relatively large. He should have power of veto and appointments. The term should be five or six years. The President should not be elected by Parliament, because this puts him under the control of this body. The President should be responsible to the people themselves, not to Parliament.

"One of the greatest necessities is the crystallization of the various political factions into two great parties.

"It would be better for the President to have the power of appointing the premier rather than to have this official named by Parliament. As for the qualifications for membership in this latter body, education and property of the candidate should be considered. The right of suffrage should also be largely governed by these qualifications.

"What we will need for the next 10 or 20 years is a government by the few for the many, with limited qualification of voters and candidates."

Y. T. Chang of Technology, touching upon Mr. Wang's address, said it should be borne in mind that under a republican form of government the arrangements recommended by the latter would, if permanent, be illegal, no matter how expedient they might be. They certainly should be only temporary. The system instituted now should be changed as the masses become more capable of directing their own affairs. The term of office for the President should not be longer than five years.

C. Yang of Cornell, replying to criticisms of the manner in which the Chinese Parliament has conducted its business in the past, said that the past history of this body will be very helpful to China; it is not discouraging and is in keeping with the growth of a republic.

Taking up the question of China's judiciary, F. Chang of Harvard said:

"The least requirement of duty from a government is the maintenance of justice and order within and the protection of the people from outside attack. This duty is imposed with the view of the ultimate welfare of the people and the welfare of the people hangs on the untrammeled pursuit of their wholesome and productive activities and the reaping of their just rewards.

"If justice is maintained, it will be a long step toward the bringing about of order and the winning of the loyalty of the people to support the government in its efforts against foreign attack. Without justice you witness languishing industries, stunted development, friction among the people and even the spectacle of the people favoring a foreign government that can administer better rules of law.

"To make China advanced and strong depends not so much upon the form of the government as upon the kind of laws enacted and their administration. The creation of a presidency and a Legislature are no doubt of prior urgency in the establishment of a republic to that of the judiciary. But without a reformed and reorganized judiciary, the executive and legislative branches alone are insufficient to achieve the desired object. It may be said with truth that the stability of the United States republic and the progress of the American people are due more to the judiciary branch of the government than to the constitution and the other two branches combined.

"The system of courts cannot be determined in advance of the settlement of the political status of each province and of its relation to the central government. The province may be made a legal entity, having its own Legislature and capable of making its own laws conformable, of course, and subordinate to the constitution of the republic. In such a case each province will have its district court and a supreme provincial court, appeal to which from the district court lies, and is final as concerns those questions arising under the laws of the province. This is approximately the system of courts in the United States.

"On the other hand, the province may be made directly subject to the central government and to laws passed by the national Legislature. If this be the case, the question arises whether the national Legislature will pass the same laws for all the provinces or different for the different provinces. If the same for all provinces, then appeal should be from the highest court in each province to the supreme national court, as otherwise the result would be that a law intended for all the provinces would be subjected to varied interpretations and application in the various provinces.

"We come now to a third choice. The province may be allowed to legislate for itself within certain spheres on subjects concerning only and mainly that province alone. Within these spheres, the laws passed by the provincial Legislature (or perhaps by the governor and his council) so far as they conform to the national constitution will be supreme, and the interpretation of those laws by the supreme provincial court will be final. Such subjects as mining and transportation may be taken out of the spheres in which the province can legislate and the laws governing them passed by the national Legislature should be interpreted by the national courts from which appeal lies to the supreme national court. This is an improvement over the system in the United States, and from the judicial point of view at least is best adapted to China.

"According to this arrangement of the judicial relation between the provinces and the central government, there will be two types of courts, the national and provincial. The country should be divided into districts in each of which will sit a national court. Capping these district national courts will be a supreme national court whose seat should be Pekin. Each province should have district provincial courts crowned by a supreme provincial court whose seat should be the capital of the province. The jurisdiction of the national courts should cover all questions coming up under the constitution of the republic, subjects expressly taken out of the spheres of the provincial legislation; questions about the conflict of provincial jurisdictions and jurisdiction over aliens resident in China. Of course, we do not yet have jurisdiction over aliens resident in our country. But any reorganization of our judiciary system should aim at restoring this department to our jurisdiction and at the abolition of extraterritoriality.

"The backward condition of our social and industrial life is both a cause and a result of the backward state of our laws. But the chief cause for the present state of our laws is found not so much in the low state of our social and industrial development as in corrupt and inefficient administration. Given a good system of courts and a body of well-trained and high-minded judges, it is easy to see our laws improved and their administration just. The first step toward improvement and the achievement of justice lies not so much in what the laws are as in the way they are administered. And to secure their just administration the judges must be made independent of politics by making their tenure dependent upon good behavior; each case must be tried and argued before the judge in public, its decision must be reported, and the means must be made not difficult for an appeal from a lower to a higher court."

In concluding the speaker said that the sooner the right of extraterritoriality is abolished and the Chinese courts and laws competently and justly taken charge of, the quicker and better will be the removal of the ill-feeling among the aliens and Chinese and the extension of foreign commerce in China.

There was considerable discussion of the points raised by Mr. Chang. Miss Mabel Lee, recently graduated from Barnard College, N. Y., asserted that the abolition of extraterritorial rights of other powers in China was most important, because in most cases they are but steps toward possession.

Loy Chang of Harvard, who presided, said that it was plainly evident that an adequate system of courts and laws and an efficient administration of that system would be firm foundations for China to stand upon in denying extensions of extraterritorial rights in the future.

In his address to the conference, Mr. Fahey touched upon the progress in the United States and Europe toward organization among business men and asserted that this type of organization would be extraordinarily useful to China.

ARKANSAS ZINC MINES FIRST

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The true test of ore quality in a mine is the percentage of refined metal which is extracted from the crude ore or mine run dirt, says a Yellville special to the Gazette, and according to figures published by the United States geological survey Arkansas mines are leading all other districts in this score.

Filene's

Tomorrow we begin another famous Filene

Stocktaking Sale

FOR many years these sales have been watched for by thousands of women who, for one reason or another, are willing to wait until the season's end for good goods at very much less than the earlier prices. Four times a year regularly for many years we have made it profitable to our friends to help us clear out our stocks.

But times change. Stores must change with the times or be left behind. Some time ago we made up our mind that in this store of newness it was not sufficient for us to clean house four times a year, or eight times, or twelve times a year.

So for some time we have conducted an *almost continuous* clearance sale—marking down and moving out *daily* the odds and ends and the slow-selling merchandise, and investing the proceeds in fresh, new, wanted merchandise in complete assortments.

HOWEVER, we still find it advisable to draw a decided line between the seasons. No matter how alert we are with the blue pencil, there probably will be always more or less merchandise in this store when Summer merges into Fall and Winter into Spring, to be disposed of promptly.

Tomorrow, when the doors open, you will find $75,000 worth of merchandise of undeniable quality for women, men, misses, girls, boys, scattered through the store, nearly every department being represented, on which the original prices have been reduced one-third to a half.

FRIDAY the store will be closed, as usual, until 11 o'clock

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

DELEGATES INCLUDE SEVERAL MAYORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 1200 delegates to the International Association of Fire Chiefs were welcomed here Tuesday, when the forty-fourth annual convention opened. Acting President Thomas A. Clancy of Milwaukee presided. Several mayors are among the delegates. Texas sent the state marshal, A. W. Penninger. Next in importance to the large attendance at the convention is the extraordinary display of apparatus. There was a memorial service last evening in the First Baptist church. The choral service was sung by 13 members of the Providence department.

UNIONS ARE ENJOINED

Officers and members of Boston Bricklayers Unions Nos. 3 and 27 and Stonemasons Union No. 9 have been enjoined, in an interlocutory decree issued by Judge Fox of the superior court, from interfering with Louis B. Cadario, a building contractor, in his performance of a $10,000 contract for the mason work in building construction on a building at the corner of Washington and Dover streets.

Children's Shoes

require more care in making than those for "grown-ups." We realize this and we give special attention in selecting the proper lasts and leathers for our children's shoes.

The Coward Shoe

for children is made to give perfect freedom and free play to all of the foot muscles. They support the arch in its natural position, give a firm, confident step and wear longer than the ordinary shoe.

See that your children wear the proper shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(NEAR WARREN STREET)

Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalogue

The Boston Morris Plan Co.

A 5% RETURN ON FIFTY DOLLARS

To those seeking an investment the character of those connected with the investment proposition means much. This institution has been established by leading bankers and business men of Boston, and it provides a safe and sound form of investment. As little as $50 will buy a certificate, either by cash or payment each week.

Capital $500,000

THE MORRIS PLAN

40 Court Street Boston, Mass.

EUGENE V. R. THAYER, Pres. FRANCIS H. HART, Vice-Pres.

PRESTON S. COTTEN, Vice-Pres. & Treas. ALBERT E. DRAKE, Asst. Treas. & Clerk.

TWO DIVISIONS PROPOSED FOR SOUTHERN ROAD

One of Great Routes Contemplated by National Highways Association Enters Rich Agricultural and Mining Country

The following article relating to a national highway in the United States is the thirteenth of a series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve 85 per cent of the nation's population. This article deals with the Southern national highway.

XIII.

Two divisions of the Southern national highway are proposed by the National Highways Association, both of which are held to be unquestionably needed for the development of the great agricultural and mining resources of the section of the United States which they traverse, as well as to fulfill that even larger service of intercommunication among the people. This is one of the great national routes contemplated by this association.

The "northern" division is the more direct route,—3203 miles long,—from Washington, D. C., to San Diego, Cal.; the Gulf-Atlantic division traverses the far South, from Morehead City on the Atlantic coast of North Carolina, to Mobile, Ala., and thence along the gulf coast and the Mexican border to El Paso, Tex., where it joins the northern division and lies over the same route to San Diego, Cal. The length of the Gulf-Atlantic division from Morehead City to San Diego is 3606 miles.

The northern division, starting at Washington, crosses the Potomac at once into beautiful Virginia, and proceeds southward through Richmond, famous in history, and the capital of the state, into North Carolina to Durham, where it turns westerly through Salisbury to Asheville. The road thus far is truly a highway, but from Asheville through Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, though there are many stretches of good road near the cities, there are many bad places in between, so that there would be much difficulty in making a through trip over this route. There is construction work being done, however, by some local communities, and so every year there is some improvement.

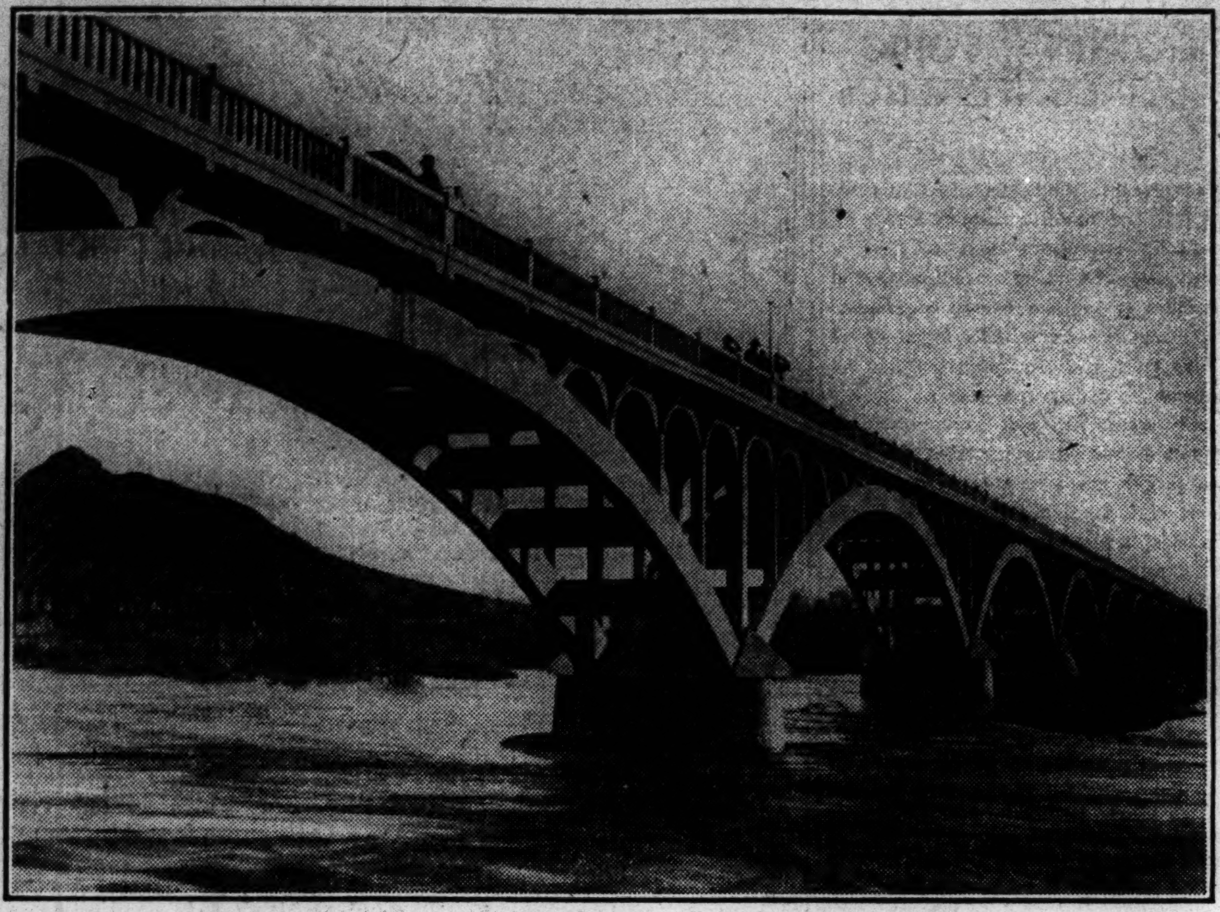
From Asheville the route is located over the Appalachian mountains through Knoxville, Tenn., to Nashville, the state capital, with an optional route making a loop to the south through the magnificent scenery, and the coal and iron wealth, of Chattanooga and Lookout mountain. From Nashville the route is westward across the Tennessee river to Memphis, the principal cotton market between New Orleans and St. Louis, then over the Mississsippi river into Arkansas, and across the state through Little Rock, the capital, and Hot Springs, into Texas. The route across Texas is through the farming and grazing country to Dallas and Ft. Worth, and westward over the "Llano Estacado" or Staked plain, over the state line to Alamogordo, N. M., and then south into Texas again to El Paso, the largest city on the southern frontier and the principal railroad entrance to old Mexico.

Leaving El Paso the route is northwesterly across a bridge over the Rio Grande into New Mexico again to Las Cruces, Deming, and Lordsburg, and on into Arizona. The route across Arizona is through the wonderful copper-producing district of Clifton and Globe, thence around the famous Roosevelt dam, and over the Temple bridge to Phoenix, the capital of the state.

This reenforced concrete arch bridge crosses the Salt river near Tempe and was built by convict labor on the honor system. The work was started in June, 1911, and was completed in the fall of 1913. The structure is 1500 feet long and is a striking example of engineering skill. At the same time it is a monument to the efficiency and humanity of employing "honor men" for such public highway work.

Three hundred and fifty convicts who had shown themselves worthy of trust while in prison were employed on this construction, and were given a credit of two days on their sentence for each day's work. After their eight hours of work and on Sundays their time was their own. There were no striped suits and no armed guards. Even the foremen of the camps were convicts, and the engineer who directed the construction was usually the only civilian in camp.

From Phoenix the highway soon leaves the irrigated region, following a desert road down the Gila river to Yuma, another government-irrigated region. Going still westward there is a new bridge over the Colorado river into California, and then desert again until coming to El Centro in the far-famed Imperial valley, an extension of the Salton sea basin, some 200 feet below sea level. There is a graded road across the fertile flats, and then undulating desert to the mountains over which there is a splendid highway, adjacent to the Mexican border, all the way to San Diego, the western terminus of this interoceanic highway and a thriving city on San Diego bay, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast.



By courtesy National Highways Association

Tempe bridge in Arizona, built by convict labor

The Gulf-Atlantic division of this great highway, starting at Morehead City, near Cape Lookout, North Carolina, goes westerly across the wooded coastal plain, and the cotton uplands to Raleigh, the capital, and then to Durham, whence it is over the same route as the northern division as far as Salisbury. At Salisbury the two divisions separate again—the northern going westerly to Asheville, and the Gulf-Atlantic going southward to Charlotte, the largest city in North Carolina.

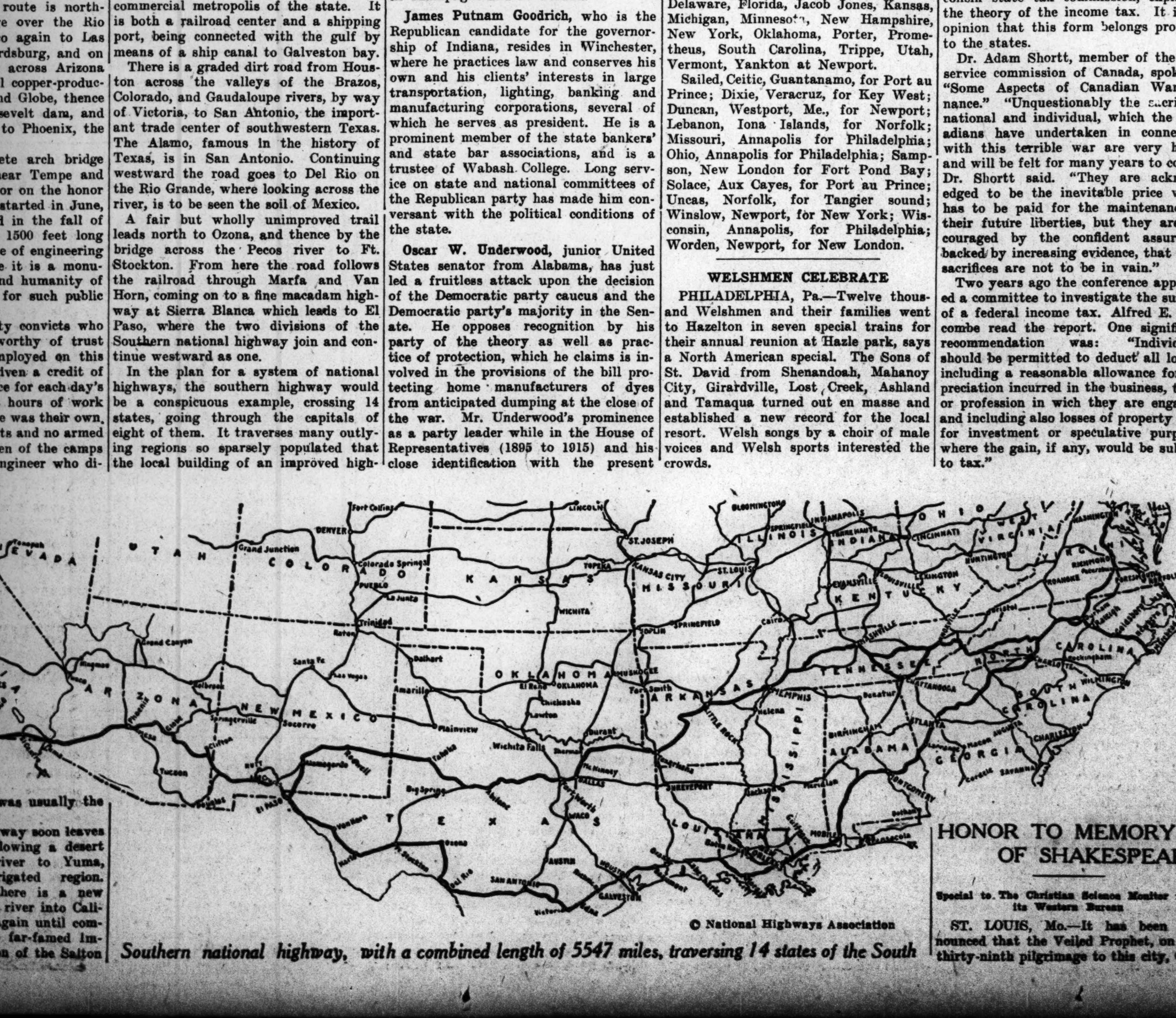
Shortly after leaving Charlotte this Gulf-Atlantic division enters South Carolina near Yorkville and continues southwesterly through Spartanburg, the center of the cotton industry, and on into Georgia to Atlanta, the capital and largest city of the state. The road south from Atlanta through Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana to Houston, Tex., is in an undeveloped condition, so that, in spite of good stretches of highway near the cities, there would be great difficulty in getting from one piece of good road to another. The route from Atlanta is southwesterly into Alabama to Montgomery, the state capital, and on through the cotton and lumber districts to Mobile, at the head of Mobile bay, the shipping port of Alabama.

From Mobile the road lies along the gulf shore and the delta lakes of Louisiana to New Orleans, the largest trade center in the South, where are shipped all manner of products of the Mississippi valley to practically every port in the world. West from New Orleans the route is laid across the flat delta lands through Morgan City and Lafayette to Beaumont, Tex., and on to Houston, the commercial metropolis of the state. It is both a railroad center and a shipping port, being connected with the gulf by means of a ship canal to Galveston bay.

There is a graded dirt road from Houston across the valleys of the Brazos, Colorado, and Gaudaloupe rivers, by way of Victoria, to San Antonio, the important trade center of southwestern Texas. The Alamo, famous in the history of Texas, is in San Antonio. Continuing westward the road goes to Del Rio on the Rio Grande, where looking across the river, is to be seen the soil of Mexico.

A fair but wholly unimproved trail leads north to Ozona, and thence by the bridge across the Pecos river to Ft. Stockton. From here the road follows the railroad through Marfa and Van Horn, coming on to a fine macadam highway at Sierra Blanca which leads to El Paso, where the two divisions of the Southern national highway join and continue westward as one.

In the plan for a system of national highways, the southern highway would be a conspicuous example, crossing 14 states, going through the capitals of eight of them. It traverses many outlying regions so sparsely populated that the local building of an improved highway would be beyond their financial means. Yet along this route are resources of materials and men that are not available now on account of lack of means of communication, but would be added to the wealth of the nation with the building of such a highway by the national government.



© National Highways Association

Southern national highway, with a combined length of 5547 miles, traversing 14 states of the South

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Edgar Erastus Clark, member of the United States interstate commerce commission, with whom President Wilson has been consulting as to legislation to recommend to Congress, has the special qualification at this time of knowing the railway problem from the wage-earners' standpoint. His railway service began in 1873, and included a variety of experience, which, together with his native ability, fitted him later to become an executive of the railway conductors' order. From 1890 to 1896 he was supreme head of this order, serving in the meantime as a representative of organized labor on the special commission, named in 1902 by President Roosevelt, to settle the anthracite coal strike. In 1906 Mr. Clark was made a member of the interstate commerce commission, and one of the first acts of President Wilson was to reappoint him, in March, 1913. Mr. Clark is a Republican.

General Cordonnier, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French armies at Salonika, in lieu of General Sarrail, who becomes generalissimo of the allied armies in the Balkans, was head of the military mission attached to the Japanese army during the campaign in Manchuria. Previous to the war he had gained distinction as a brilliant lecturer at the French war school, but had only attained the rank of colonel when hostilities broke out. His promotion has since been rapid, and in 1915 he was in command of an army corps which won distinction, both in Champagne and at Verdun.

James Putnam Goodrich, who is the Republican candidate for the governorship of Indiana, resides in Winchester, where he practices law and conserves his own and his clients' interests in large transportation, lighting, banking and manufacturing corporations, several of which he serves as president. He is a prominent member of the state bankers' and state bar associations, and is a trustee of Wabash College. Long service on state and national committees of the Republican party has made him conversant with the political conditions of the state.

Oscar W. Underwood, junior United States senator from Alabama, has just led a fruitless attack upon the decision of the Democratic party caucus and the Democratic party's majority in the Senate. He opposes recognition by his party of the theory as well as practice of protection, which he claims is involved in the provisions of the bill protecting home manufacturers of dyes from anticipated dumping at the close of the war. Mr. Underwood's prominence as a party leader while in the House of Representatives (1895 to 1915) and his close identification with the present tariff law, which he helped to frame and to carry through Congress, make his protest of considerable significance; but he has come on a day of opportunism and not doctrinairism in connection with tariff and revenue legislation. Kentucky is his native state, and he was educated there and at the University of Virginia. A lawyer by profession, he settled in Birmingham, Ala., in 1884, and since that date has been steadily growing in influence in shaping state and national policies of his party. In the national Democratic convention of 1912, as a candidate of the conservatives, he had considerable support for the nomination that finally was won by Mr. Wilson.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Tuesday:

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. S. H. Venable, detached Rainbow to West Virginia; Ens. R. W. Cary, Jr., detached naval training station, San Francisco, to Wyoming; Ens. F. D. powers, detached Cleveland to naval station, San Francisco; Surg. J. C. Pryer, temporary duty bureau of medicine and surgery; Nav. Con. E. S. Land, detached navy yard, New York, to bureau construction and repair. Asst. Nav. Con. P. G. Lauman, detached navy yard, Mare island, to navy yard, Charleston.

Army Orders

Second Lieut. Cushman Hartwell, eighth cavalry, detailed to army signal school, Ft. Leavenworth; First Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, infantry, relieved from duty at North Georgia Agricultural College, detailed inspector instructor Alabama national guard. Maj. Joseph P. Tracy will report examining board Washington.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived, Aileen at Province, Ammen at White Stone Landing, Castine at San Domingo City; Conyngham, Cyclops, Delaware, Florida, Jacob Jones, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Porter, Prometheus, South Carolina, Trippe, Utah, Vermont, Yankton at Newport.

Sailed, Ceitic, Guantanamo, for Port au Prince; Dixie, Veracruz, for Key West; Duncan, Westport, Me., for Newport; Lebanon, Iona Islands, for Norfolk; Missouri, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Ohio, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Sampson, New London for Fort Pond Bay; Solace, Aux Cayes, for Port au Prince; Uncas, Norfolk, for Tangier sound; Winslow, Newport, for New York; Wisconsin, Annapolis, for Philadelphia; Worden, Newport, for New London.

WELSHMEN CELEBRATE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Twelve thousand Welshmen and their families went to Hazelton in seven special trains for their annual reunion at Hazle park, says a North American special. The Sons of St. David from Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Girardville, Lost Creek, Ashland and Tamaqua turned out en masse and established a new record for the local resort. Welsh songs by a choir of male voices and Welsh sports interested the crowds.

UNIFORMITY OF TAX LAW SOUGHT BY CONFEREES

National Tax Association Hears Addresses on Subjects Involved—Thirty-Three States Represented at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Representatives from 33 states and Alaska are attending the tenth annual conference on taxation under the auspices of the National Tax Association. As explained by Governor Harris of Ohio, who summoned the first conference in 1907, the purpose is to produce an authoritative volume of proceedings which will aid state legislatures in solving tax problems. The ultimate aim is to establish uniformity of tax law. Samuel T. Howe of Topeka, Kan., president of the conference, called it to order. Attorney-General Stotsenburg, on behalf of the Governor, welcomed the visitors.

The conference elected George E. Pomeroy of Toledo, O., permanent chairman and Robert M. Campbell of Cornell University permanent secretary.

Allen Ripley Foote of Columbus, O., who is regarded as the originator of the conference idea, spoke on "The Birth, Work and Future of the National Tax Association." "The growth in taxation, municipal, state and federal, during the 10 years covered by this history is a portentous danger signal," he said. "The tendency to increase the objects for which money arbitrarily taken from the taxpayers may be expended and the lack of efficiency in the administration of government affairs must be checked, or the ability to pay will become exhausted."

Fred A. Sims, former member of the Indiana state tax board, delivered an address on "Separating the Assessor from Politics." Selecting competent assessors, he said, is one of the most difficult features of the tax work in Indiana. Prof. W. A. Rawles of Indiana University discussed "The Income Tax as a Measure of Relief for Indiana." Charles J. Orbison, counsel for the Indiana state tax board, spoke on "The Township Assessor."

Samuel T. Howe, who is a member of the Kansas state tax commission, discussed the trend toward centralization of control in the federal government, as it affects the tax problem. Commenting on the aims of the National Tax Association he said: "There seem to be at least two other ends toward which the efforts of the association may well be devoted in order to enhance the public interest. These are, first, an organized effort for the purpose of showing the people the great desirability of limiting public expenditures to the needs of government economically administered; second, a dissemination of information necessary to convince the public that every effort should be made to control and direct the tendencies to centralize governmental powers so as to leave the greatest possible opportunity for the exercise of home rule."

Niles P. Haugen, chairman of the Wisconsin state tax commission, explained the theory of the income tax. It is his opinion that this form belongs properly to the states.

Dr. Adam Shortt, member of the civil service commission of Canada, spoke on "Some Aspects of Canadian War Finance." "Unquestionably the sacrifices, national and individual, which the Canadians have undertaken in connection with this terrible war are very heavy and will be felt for many years to come," Dr. Shortt said. "They are acknowledged to be the inevitable price which has to be paid for the maintenance of their future liberties, but they are encouraged by the confident assurance, backed by increasing evidence, that their sacrifices are not to be in vain."

Two years ago the conference appointed a committee to investigate the subject of a federal income tax. Alfred E. Holcombe read the report. One significant recommendation was: "Individuals should be permitted to deduct all losses, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation incurred in the business, trade or profession in wich they are engaged, and including also losses of property used for investment or speculative purposes where the gain, if any, would be subject to tax."

HONOR TO MEMORY OF SHAKESPEARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It has been announced that the Veiled Prophet, on his thirty-ninth pilgrimage to this city, Oct. 3, will pay honor to the memory of William Shakespeare, as a part of the celebration of the tercentenary of the poet. Each of the 20 floats which will comprise what is will be the greatest pageant in which his mystic majesty has yet appeared, will have as a basis one of Shakespeare's plays.

HAHNE & Co.
NEWARK, N. J.

New!—
Smart!—
Wearable!—

Here illustrated is one of the smart models in new dresses which women are finding so interesting in the Hahne displays.

Fresh from the designers—so as new as can be.

Smart in every detail of their making—as well as in originality of style.

And "wearable" because their New Style inspiration has not resulted in the Over-conspicuous or Extreme.

Of taffeta, serge and the two in combination. Smart models in the becoming Russian Coat effect with yoke back and front neatly hemstitched. And some with knife-pleated bodice trimmed with beaver plush, finished with white georgette or satin collars and cuffs. Navy blue and black. Priced at $17.50.

HAHNE'S—Second Floor

LOAN EXHIBITION of a few unusual
WALKING STICKS
once the property of
PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES
and other PROMINENT MEN

ALSO sticks interesting on account of peculiar growth or historic association, one of them being made from the Stockade of Andersonville Prison. THIS special collection has been assembled and will be shown by our

WALKING STICK DEPARTMENT

August 28th to September 11th

SPAULDING & CO.
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths and Jewelers
Michigan Avenue at Van Buren Street
CHICAGO

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

The Advance Guard of Fall Millinery—Ready

ONE BY ONE the fall Hats are coming in and now there is quite a satisfying showing of them in the Millinery Shop. So far velvet is again the reigning material, its plainness relieved by edgings, feather bands and the plentiful use of ribbon.

Size is apparently to be governed by your own tastes, for the Hats are here in every proportion from very small military Toques to broad-brimmed Sailor models.

Black and blue predominate, and there are some new and good shades of the latter. Violet is plentifully shown, too, and also rich garnet and bronze greens.

NEW YORK $2.95
VIA BOAT AND RAIL
OUTSIDE ROOMS $1.00
ROOMS with Brass Beds and running Water $2.00
Daily and Sunday
Colonial Line 232 Wash. St.
Phone F. H. 2789

Under Personal Escort
De Luxe Tours
Sept., Oct. and Jan.
JAPAN-CHINA
Send For Booklet. Travel Dept., American Express Co., 43 Franklin Street, Boston

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
Cooling, Refreshing and Delightful
To NEW YORK
Through the
CAPE COD CANAL
Beautiful Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer

Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms. Excellent Service. Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans $1.00. Outside $2.00. Oil Fuel. Wireless Telegraph. Every provision for Safety and Comfort. 15¾ hrs. between Cities.

Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P.M. Due New York 7:30 A.M. Same service returning.

Tickets and Information at India Wharf, also at City Office, 252 Washington St., and at Tourist Offices.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

with Russo-Rumanian vanguards.

In the eastern war theater the situation generally is unchanged. At some places the firing was more active.

West of the Stokhod, near Rudka-Chervische, there were infantry engagements. North of the Dniester feeble Russian attacks were repulsed. We took more than 100 prisoners.

Near Bursznow, on the Gnila-Lipa, a Russian aeroplane was brought down in an aerial engagement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—Today's Salonika communique reports the silencing of the Bulgarian batteries which shelled Kopriva bridge. On Tuesday British aeroplanes bombed Drama station, 75 miles northeast of Salonika, also troops and transports at Porna, with apparently successful results.

The western communique again reports minor fighting, including reconnoitering in the remains of Mouquet farm and a raid on the German trenches near Neuville-St. Vaast, prisoners being taken.

An Egyptian communique reports the repulse of an attempted approach by a hostile reconnoitering party, 100 strong, to Birelbayud.

The British war office statement issued yesterday says:

The weather continues to be somewhat unfavorable and the operations of the past 24 hours have been confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks. By these means we gradually established our hold on ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy. Further north, between Delville wood and High wood, our troops captured a hostile barricade. Southeast of Thiepval some further progress was made and a hostile machine gun was captured. During these minor operations more prisoners have been taken, but the number has not yet been ascertained.

An attempted raid by the Germans south of Arras failed. Our artillery carried out bombardments on selected parts of the German line between Neuve Chapelle and Bois Grenier, south of Armentieres. On the rest of the front there was ordinary trench warfare.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—An official communique reports only a small French advance east of Fleury.

The war office statement issued yesterday says:

On the right bank of the Meuse toward evening yesterday our troops under daring leadership captured an appreciable amount of ground southeast of Thiaumont work and took about 40 prisoners.

Toward 11 o'clock at night the Germans delivered two attacks, one against the village of Fleury, the other against our positions near the road leading to Vaux fort. These attempts resulted only in heavy losses to the Germans.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

Since yesterday there have been lively artillery actions around Lake Doiran and on the banks of the Vardar, where we destroyed the Marzenoi aviation field west of Lake Doiran. Our progress continues in the direction of the Laumnica river.

The Serbian army yesterday continued its advance toward Vetrenek and repulsed strong Bulgarian attacks on Hill 1506, northwest of Lake Ostrovo, and further to the south. A number of prisoners, including several officers, remained in Serbian hands.

The Bulgarian official communications continue to allude to alleged successes on the wings toward the sea and south of Koritza, southwest of Florina. In reality since the beginning of operations, the Bulgarians have occupied only the undefended portion of Greek territory, while to the west of Lake Ostrovo, the left wing of the Serbian army has stopped all hostile attacks and has inflicted heavy losses.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Wednesday—The official statement issued yesterday by the Russian war department says:

In the region of Toboly-Helinin, the Austro-Germans launched an attack upon our position on the western bank of the Stokhod river. The attack was repelled. During the day our opponents fired 2000 asphyxiating gas shells in this region.

Southeast of Smolary, our adversaries attacked our detachments which were occupying the islands, but without any success.

Caucasian front: On the line from Kyghi to the western bank of Lake Van, our troops, having driven the Turks out of their position, made an advance near Ognott, where we took 283 men prisoners. An attack launched by Turks to the west of Ognott was repelled by our troops with heavy losses to the Turks. Before the front of one of our battalions about 400 killed were found.

On the bank of the Euphrates, to the west of the region of Mush, we captured several guns and scores of prisoners while pursuing the Turks.

South of Lake Nimrelgel, we repelled enemy attacks and took five officers and 186 men prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Wednesday—A communique states along the Trentino front, the Italians gained brilliant successes. In a skirmish on the northeastern slopes of Monte Majo, in the Posina valley, the Austrians were driven back as well as on Mount Cimone, north of the summit. In Fassa area, Italian Alpine troops gained possession of the rocky peak of Mount Cauriol, which rises abruptly to a height of 7500 feet. The position was promptly consolidated and is strongly held. Thirty prisoners were taken here.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday—The official statement from general headquarters reads:

At all the passes of the 600 kilometer Rumanian mountain frontier our frontier guards engaged the Rumanians successfully. Only a far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plan, to a position prepared in the rear.

Italian theater: After obstinate fighting in Monte Cauriol fell into Italian hands.

Tuesday—The statement issued yesterday says:

In the Carpathians, northwest of Kukul mountain, we repulsed a Russian attack, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians.

North of Mariampol a Russian advance yesterday evening ended in the complete defeat of the Russians. Everywhere the Russians were repulsed, partly by counter-attacks, and they left numerous prisoners in our hands.

On the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Colonel-General von Terszтanszky frustrated Russian atempts to attack.

Near Monte Cauriol there was further heavy fighting. A hostile attack failed under our artillery fire. In the evening a hostile detachment succeeded in entering our position on the summit, assisted by strong artillery fire. This morning the Italians were ejected by a counter-attack.

On the coastal front, at Monte San Gabriele and in the district of Novavas, Italian artillery kept up an active fire.

The first clashes between troops of Rumania and the central powers occurred Sunday night in southeastern and eastern frontier mountain passes of Hungary, says an official statement. The attacks by the Rumanians are described in the statement as "treacherous." Rumanian prisoners were taken.

Advance guards of the two forces came into contact at Rothenthurm pass, 15 miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt.

$6,500,000 FOR GOOD ROADS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Nearly Every County in State Is Working for Permanent Highways—Saving in Future Repairs to Be Big Item

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—West Virgina intends to spend approximately $6,500,000 this year in building permanent roads in various counties of the state. While the cost of permanent roads has proved higher than the West Virginia voters had been led to think a few years ago, the majority believe they are worth the money and are enhancing the value of their properties, specially in the rural districts.

In the southern part of the state the citizens are particularly busy in this movement for permanent highways through the state from various directions and adjoining counties are in most instances working together in the effort to get as much continuous permanent road as possible at the smallest reasonable cost.

Kanawha, the county in which the capital is located, was among the first to take up the road improvement question seriously and invest money. The first big contract let by this county has not proved satisfactory, for the improvements were not made until the natural contour of the old roadway was ruined and washouts have since resulted much to the detriment of the construction. Kanawha will spend a half million dollars before it is through with the building already proposed. Fayette, another rich mining county, has provided for investing more than half a million in permanent roads, and promises to issue bonds for considerably more than a million before the present program of improvement is carreid out. The citizens are almost unanimous in support of the work being done in this direction by the county officials. Often the district bond elections show from 200 to 300 votes for the proposed issue, with from 10 to 30 votes against it. The average ratio of votes for and against will be on that average, it is believed, throughout the state. Raleigh, Roane, Cabell, Hancock and a number of other counties were late in starting their road movements but now they are as active in this direction as any other counties.

Following a custom of several years Governor H. D. Hatfield proclaimed two days as "Good Roads days" in West Virginia. The dates were July 18 and 19. In former years when these days were set apart the citizens of the country districts turned out in great number and applied themselves to personal labor in repairing the bad places in the public roads. This year not so much attention was given to the occasion, for in nearly all the counties the citizens are showing a disposition to pay some one else for doing the work toward permanent ends.

Nearly every county in the state spends twice as much in keeping the old roads in passable condition the year round as will be necessary when the program of permanent improvements is finished, and the argument is presented that nearly every county will save enough on its roads in less than 20 years to pay for the permanent improvements.

LABOR UNIONS COMING OUT FOR PROHIBITION

Developments of Importance in California, With Testimony of the Benefits of Temperance in Oregon and Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Perhaps the most remarkable development in the prohibition campaign now being waged in California and which will come before the people in November is the large number of labor unions that have come out strongly for the prohibition amendments. Unions representing a membership of approximately 25,000 had already taken action favorable to the amendments when they were requested by the central labor bodies to cease making such action public until those bodies should act on the question.

The importance of this movement among the unions will be seen when it is recalled that in the campaign two years ago the labor unions constituted the one important solid block of votes against the measure, the vote in San Francisco, where the union membership is large, being five to one against the amendment.

The development of this change of attitude on the part of the labor interests was indicated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Franklin Hichborn, manager of the California dry campaign. "In canvassing the situation early in the year," said Mr. Hichborn, "the California campaign federation became convinced that because of the increased interest in the prohibition question in the ranks of labor in San Francisco it would be possible to double the San Francisco affirmative vote. But not even the most sanguine at the beginning of the year had any thought of the extraordinary change of sentiment that was to take place in that city.

"Evidence of what was coming, however, began to accumulate as early as last March. For example, Mike Doyle, a prominent member of the riggers and stevedores union, went to Seattle and Portland on business connected with his union. He returned with the story that whereas before they had prohibition in Oregon and Washington the longshoremen of that region seldom had money in their pockets, and their children too often lacked shoes and other necessities, now, since prohibition has been in effect in those states, the longshoremen there have good clothes on their backs, have money in their pockets, their children are decently clothed, and they are starting savings bank accounts. Prohibition, he said, is the best thing that ever happened to his men in the Northwest.

"To give another of many such instances: A prominent member of the San Francisco cake makers' union returned from a visit to Seattle with the statement that since the prohibition law went into effect in that city the consumption of cake had greatly increased. In fact, the cake makers of Seattle were all employed, while in San Francisco unemployment among the workers in that trade was so great that the very existence of their organization was threatened.

"Such examples as these were being discussed as early as last March at every union gathering in San Francisco," said Mr. Hichborn. Unions which had assisted in former anti-prohibition campaigns refused to give further support to the liquor interests. Hundreds of union men, as individuals, changed from an attitude of antagonism to prohibition to one of hearty support."

Emphasis is laid by Mr. Hichborn on the fact that the growth of prohibition sentiment among members of labor unions has been gradual rather than sudden, and that it springs from conviction and can be relied upon to support the movement in the future, for the reason that some statements and recent events might indicate that the present stand of the unionists is simply a tactical move on their part intended to defeat anti-union activities of the Chamber of Commerce, with which the liquor interests have always been allied.

In support of this contention Mr. Hichborn recalled the fact that as long ago as 1908 a resolution adopted by the California state federation of labor, which, while not agreeing with the idea of total prohibition, urged strong and specific measures for the correction of the abuses of the liquor traffic. He also quoted from a circular issued by the central labor body of Pasadena, Cal., in 1914, showing that body to be decidedly in favor of complete prohibition.

Referring to the fact that Pasadena was a "dry" town, having had no saloons for more than 20 years, the central labor body of that city said: "Today the amount of beer and other liquor consumed by the working class of this city is almost negligible and would be still less if it were not for the fact that we are located but 10 miles from Los Angeles with its wide-open saloons. But even with this disadvantage, our wage-earners' money (in some localities ordinarily spent for liquor) is used in our homes on articles of necessity for the family. Our wives and children are better fed, clothed, housed and educated, and in all respects our men are better sons, fathers and citizens. It is argued against prohibition that many thousands of men will be thrown out of employment, but we honestly believe that these men will be better employed in the manufacture of the many household necessities and the building of better homes, from which the wives and children of labor are now deprived and to which you and they are entitled."

"These and many other instances that might be cited," said Mr. Hichborn, "show that, whatever may have been the immediate cause of the alignment of the laboring people with the prohibition forces, there has long been a strong trend among the rank and file of the labor unionists toward prohibition, and indicate that their support is genuine and of the kind that will make the reform successful in every way and throughout the state."

Of course, labor will not be turned to prohibition without a struggle. In an effort to reach the laboring men and women the liquor interests have erected throughout the state huge billboards, upon which are pictures and statements intended to show that if the prohibition amendments are carried thousands of men and women will be thrown out of employment.

NAT C. GOODWIN ACTS SHYLOCK IN BASEBALL PARK

BRAVES FIELD—"The Merchant of Venice," evening of Aug 29, 1916. Repetitions are scheduled for this evening and Thursday evening. The cast:

Antonio	Louis Leon Hall
Duke of Venice	Charles Webster
Bassanio	Wallace Worsley
Gratiano	Frederick Forrester
Salanio	Girard Collier
Salarino	Albert LeRoi
Lorenzo	Oliver Hinsdale
Shylock	Nat C. Goodwin
Tubal	Frank Bertrand
Launcelot Gobbo	Robert Lee Allen
Old Gobbo	William George
Balthazar	Edmund Bradley
Leonarlo	John Kilarn
Portia	Julia Taylor
Nerissa	Mabel Carruthers
Jessica	Betty Bouton

Mr. Goodwin's acting was so good last evening that the audience was reconciled, while he was on the stage at least, to the many handicaps under which the performance labored. Yet even when he was on the stage passing gusts of impatience must have come over many of the spectators that Mr. Goodwin should have attempted to give the play in the space designed for athletics. Surely one of the several large Boston halls could have been obtained.

Even under the artistically chilling conditions of last night (not the least annoyance was an unusually noisy freight engine at work all the evening) Mr. Goodwin often evoked a thrill by the truth and power of his authoritative impersonation. Under anything like favorable conditions of indoor performance, with the generally acceptable cast of last evening, one feels sure he would win his just praise as a steadily engrossing Shylock.

It is difficult to recall a Shylock as "unactory" as this one. Mr. Goodwin concentrated all his thought on the character in hand. There was no hint that the actor was working for personal display. His effects were large and simple, economical of detail, artistic in their concealment of art. He began the play in a colloquial key. This Shylock for some time after making the bond is not fully conscious of the opportunities for revenge given him by the bond. Only when news of Antonio's losses is added to grief over the elopement of his daughter, does this Shylock (In the ducats and daughter scene with Tubal) fully become envenomed.

This interesting conception of the character is consistent with that of Zangwill's and permits a measured, logical rise in the action. While missing a few minor points of tradition this plan achieves a far stronger total effect than that gained by most Shylocks. In the early part of the trial scene Mr. Goodwin was again colloquial; debatably so, it would seem, in view of the significance of this great day in Shylock's life. But from the entrance of Portia onward he worked in a stirring crescendo of emotion. The big fact of Mr. Goodwin's success in the role lies in the complete adequacy with which he accomplished everything he tried to do. He alone of the cast had the vocal volume needed to compete with the snorting locomotive without losing expression values. The rich resonance of his agreeable voice was steadily a delight.

That there had been conscientious preparation of the production was evident from the smoothness of the performance, even with scenic emergencies requiring several transpositions of scenes. Credit for this feature is due George Henry Trader, who staged the piece for Mr. Goodwin. The players all spoke their lines clearly and with good accent. If they gained carrying power at the expense of expression nuances they are hardly to be found fault with, for they were working under conditions to which they should never have been subjected. Mr. Hall was a good Antonio, and Mr. Forrester an excellent Gratiano, even under the severe tests of last evening. The Weber quartet added romantic color to the several scenes with their glees. Costuming, lighting and incidental music were commendable.

BAR ASSOCIATION CONVENTION OPENS

CHICAGO, Ill.—A dinner of judges and past presidents of the American Bar Association was held here last night. Former President William Howard Taft, Elihu Root, Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States supreme court, were the speakers. Mr. Taft said he was "in favor of judges talking back when criticized."

Mr. Root said it is up to the judges to become humanized. "The spirit of the law is more important than the letter," he declared.

Justice Pitney said it would "be a good thing for judges to get back to the bar and learn from their brothers the social amenities of life." He said the tendency of judges is to become arrogant. The annual convention of the association opens here today.

SCHOOL OPENING POSTPONED

NEWTON, Mass.—The school committee at a meeting yesterday voted to postpone the opening of the schools until Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The John Wanamaker Store

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK

Last Day—Tomorrow—Thursday

Last Day of the August Sale of Wanamaker Furniture

The largest month's selling of furniture in the history of any retail organization comes to a close tomorrow, the last day of August.

Last Day for Furniture at Half
Last Day for All August Prices

One day (to the vigilant) is enough time in which to furnish an entire house.

One day (to the laggard) slips by so fast that it is found only the next day—with deep regrets—for the missed opportunities.

In deciding the question whether to buy furniture now or later in Autumn please remember these three things:

1. All the furniture we are offering now at half, or at any reduction in price, is Wanamaker guaranteed standard furniture sold at its full fair price at other times of the year—prices that you will find marked on the furniture September 1st.

2. The offering includes our entire remaining stock of home furniture, on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth galleries; not special lots that we wish to dispose of, but everything—for every room in the house (except the kitchen)—nothing reserved.

3. The furniture at half comprises hundreds of pieces newly reduced in price to close out odd pieces (left from broken sets) single sets (with no stock back of them) and patterns which cannot be carried in the smaller space allotted to furniture after the sale closes.

Our Last Word

Our last word is that we do not lose interest in the furniture when you buy it. We go with it into your home to see that it is properly set up and polished; we stay with it there in our guarantee to see that it gives satisfaction. The store is always at the other end of your telephone to make good anything, that unforseenly, may go wrong.

It has been a fine business August. It has been a fine August Sale. We are happy if you are happy over the purchases you have made.

Advance Notice

September Helpful Housefurnishing Sale Opens Friday

10 to 40 per cent. savings will be offered on the articles so necessary in housekeeping. Electric cooking and labor saving devices; enamelware, aluminumware, ironware and the best heavy tinware; cutlery, woodenware, refrigerators, sewing machines, trunks, all sorts of brooms and brushes, bathroom fixtures, bird cages, mahogany trays.

All are of Wanamaker all-year quality, made by regular Wanamaker manufacturers who cooperate with us twice a year in offering these special prices.

Modern housekeepers treasure this Sale as one of their pet economies because in it they can buy the same grade of goods which they are accustomed to, but pay 10, 15, 20, 25 33⅓ and 40 per cent. less.

Advance Display

September Sale of CHINA GLASS ARTWARES

Prices are unexpectedly as low as they were in the last March Sale.

Dinner Sets, $8.50 to $85 set.

Cut glass at less than half price.

Fancy china at half price.

Statuary at a third to a half less.

Selections may be made today or tomorrow at the Sale prices, the purchase to be delivered September 1st or later as desired.

Second Gallery, New Building

Broadway at Ninth, New York

NEW ATTITUDE OF POLICE IN STRIKES SHOWN

Police Commissioner Woods of New York Eliminated Thugs and Made Officers Agents Only of Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the recent street car strike, it is pointed out, the New York police department performed its duties in such a way as to protect the rights of the strikers as well as the companies. This, it is said, is a new attitude for police to assume under such conditions, since it has been the custom for the police to be considered more as the protectors of the rights of property during strikes than preservers of the rights of the striker.

A noticeable feature of the strike was the absence of disturbances caused by gang-leaders. The police had warned these men, who so often cause trouble during labor disturbances, that they had better stay out of the city while the strike was on, and the advice was followed. Then they allowed union strikers to board cars and talk with conductors in an effort to persuade them to join the strike. This action was taken because the general public has the privilege of talking with the conductor; but in the case of the motorman it was different. Strikers were not allowed to talk with him while he was on duty, simply because the public is not so allowed.

The position of the New York police on this question is stated by Police Commissioner Woods and is interesting to all observers of industrial conditions.

"The duties of the police in connection with strikes and industrial disturbances," he says, "are, in the last analysis, as on all other occasions, to protect life and property, and to maintain the public peace. The particular steps to be taken and the number and distribution of the force employed must, as a general rule, be left to the discretion and judgment of commanding officers. There are, however, certain broad rules and well-established points of law which govern cases of this kind, with which all should be familiar.

"Unless otherwise advised by the courts or commanding officers, it is to be assumed that the purposes of a peaceful strike are legal. Since such affairs are often accompanied by much bitterness on both sides, it is imperative that the law be administered with the utmost impartiality.

"In so far as this department is concerned, one or more employees may refuse to work, and one or more employers may refuse to hire any particular person, or persons, for such reasons as may seem to them best, or for no reason at all. The employees who have gone on strike may gather in front of one or any number of the places where they were formerly employed and address, within certain limits, such argument as they may desire to their fellow-workmen who are still employed, urging them to go on strike.

"Similar arguments may be addressed to those who they may have reason to believe are considering taking their former positions of employment either permanently or temporarily as strike-breakers. The strikers or their sympathizers, may, also, advise prospective customers of the fact that they are on strike and the nature of their grievances—be they real or supposed. The words used, in all such cases, however, must not be of such a nature as to incite to violence or offend public decency.

"While both sides to such a controversy have the right of assembly, no violence or even physical contact between opposing factions shall be permitted. The right of the strikers to conduct peaceful picketing has been upheld by the courts, but the numbers so employed must not be so great as to interfere with the free passage of vehicles or pedestrians, nor by their very number to constitute an intimidation. The number of pickets that may be lawfully permitted depends upon the circumstances of the case, such as the width of the street and the sidewalk, the number of employees who are working, the number and size of the exits to the building, the size of the building, and the number of neutral persons using the sidewalk or thoroughfare in question.

"Members of the police department have no proper official interest in the merits of the controversy, and their action is not to be affected thereby. In the handling of strikes, as in most other police work, the best measures are those of a preventive nature. Much trouble can be avoided if the commanding officer will, at the beginning of any strike, advise both sides as to their respective rights and duties. They should be strongly warned against the dangers resulting from the employment of known thugs or other persons apt to cause disorder. The apprehension and punishment of those who violate the law is the function of the police department, the district attorney's office and the courts and cannot properly or lawfully be undertaken by private citizens."

AT THE THEATERS

BRAVES FIELD—Nat Goodwin in "The Merchant of Venice," 8.

COLONIAL—"The Amber Empress," musical comedy, 8:15.

KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.

SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.

WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.

MATINEES—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Shubert, Wilbur, 2:15.

Send for Sample of

Sea Moss Farine

That's the cheapest way of learning how good it is. A single trial usually convinces thrifty housekeepers it is most toothsome and economical food article. Blanc Mange like Grandma used to make. Jellies, Ice Cream, Puddings, etc., from new recipes satisfy even the hard-to-please. Send postal now.

A 25c pkg. makes 16 Quarts Desserts.

At Grocers or by mail direct

LYON MFG. CO.
7 South Fifth Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEARING CALLED FOR TOMORROW ON STRIKE BILLS

(Continued from page one)

any railroad "whenever in his judgment it is essential for military purposes," and to employ military forces and draft into the service such persons as may be necessary.

Congress Urged to Aid

President Lays Strike Problem Before Joint Session

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After more than two weeks of unbroken effort to avert a strike on the railroads of the United States and after all discussions, propositions and counter propositions had failed, President Wilson laid the entire problem before Congress, revealing to the lawmakers, and to the country, the whole course he has pursued and asking for the enactment of laws to cover the situations his investigations have revealed.

The two houses of Congress in joint session listened attentively to the President's recital and plea and the machinery was at once set in motion to carry out the President's recommendations.

Within the very hour when the President was appearing before the joint session, the two committees, representing the two sides of the great controversy, made public statements covering their views of the outstanding features of the proposed legislation.

In the evening President Wilson went to the Capitol and held a two-hour conference in Speaker Clark's room with the speaker, Majority Leader Kitchin, Minority Leader Mann, Chairman Adamson of the interstate commerce committee and Representative Sterling of Illinois, a Republican leader of that committee. The House leaders had been visibly displeased that the President had gone ahead without consulting them, and presumably his visit last night to the speaker's room had some purpose to dissipate this feeling.

Unless the Senate is too slow, the speaker said afterwards, the plan is for the House to wait for the Senate to act on the legislation, which is to be attached in the form of amendments to the bill, which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate, increasing the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine members. This bill embodies the President's first recommendation.

The impression at the Capitol is that the emergency measures in the program will be rushed through in an effort to prevent the strike, and that possibly some of the "permanent legislation" proposed by the President could go over until December, permitting Congress to adjourn after a few days. Should they attempt to put it all through before adjournment it is doubtful if it could be accomplished before the elections. The emergency measures would include the provision for compulsory investigation pending which strikes would be prohibited, and the granting of authority to the executive to operate railroads for military purposes. The eight-hour law and compensating increase in freight rates could if necessary be postponed.

There appears to be general agreement among both Democrats and Republicans at the Capitol that quick action should be taken to avert a strike, and it is expected that this phase of the program will be facilitated.

The President asked immediate enlargement of the administrative powers of the interstate commerce commission; establishment by law of the eight-hour day; a commission to study the operation of the eight-hour day on railroads; explicit approval of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of increased freight rates to cover deficiencies due to the operation of the eight-hour rule; full investigation of labor disputes before a strike or lockout shall be lawful; authorization for the use of railroads for military purposes by the President's order.

The two statements issued by the contending parties have a direct bearing upon the President's recommendations. The brotherhoods claim that the enactment of a compulsory investigation law, patterned after the Canadian law, would be a reversal to industrial slavery. On the other hand the railroad executives, in their statement, said refusal to arbitrate the demands of the employees undermines the very basis of arbitration and will entail widespread industrial strife. The last paragraph of the executives' statement follows:

"The strike, if it comes, will be forced upon the country by the best paid class of laborers in the world, at a time when the country has the greatest need for transportation efficiency. The problem presented is not alone that of the railroad or business world, but one involving democracy itself, and sharply presents the question whether any group of citizens should be allowed to possess the power to imperil the life of the country by conspiring to block the arteries of commerce."

Judge Chambers, one of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after the joint session, that he had just concluded work, in cooperation with the attorney-general and the interstate commerce commission members, on the draft of the bills that will be introduced at once to carry out the recommendations of the President.

In appearing before the Congress at this time, when it has been generally supposed that great body was preparing for adjournment, the President was moved by the fact that the order for a strike has gone out and is to go into effect next Monday morning unless revoked by the Brotherhood committee. From the opposition to some of the President's proposals for legislation that has appeared among the Brotherhood officials it is considered that legislation now will not operate to avert the strike.

President's Address

Explains Efforts to Avert Strike and Asks for Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President's address, before the joint session of Congress, was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employees of the railroads, engaged in freight train service, that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

"The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counter-demand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day.

"The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected. The representatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment, which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits; the men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again in question.

"The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent; it has since been set for the fourth of September next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

"The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be stopped, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of suffering and a national calamity brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.."

"Just so soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods, and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation; in the interest of justice, indeed, as a friend of both parties, but not as judge, only as the representative of one hundred millions of men, women and children who would pay the price, the incalculable price of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy before them merely as employers and employees rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States, looking before and after, and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor.

"The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight hour day, rather than those which affected its establishment.

"I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing 10-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men."

"These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the supreme court of the United States, when appealed to to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation.

"The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon the forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinion, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions.

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequative to meet them.

"The public and the representatives of the public, I feel justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

"The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event.

"They feel the hostile influence of shippers, who would be opposed to an increase of freight rates (for which, however, of course, the public itself would pay); they apparently feel no confidence that the interstate commerce commission could withstand the objections that would be made. They don't care to rely upon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President. They have thought it best that they should be forced to yield, if they must yield, not by counsel, but by the suffering of the country. While my conferences with them were in progress and when to all outward appearance those conferences had come to a standstill, the representatives of the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for Sept. 4.

"The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost let themselves or the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration. The law supplied none; earnest efforts at mediation had failed to influence the men in the least. To stand firm for the principle of arbitration and yet not get arbitration seemed to me futile and something more than futile, because it involved incalculable distress to the country and consequences in some respects worse than those of war, and that in the midst of peace.

"I yield to no man in firm adherence alike of conviction and of purpose to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes, but matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute and the country has been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice (by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire). A situation had to be met whose elements and fixed conditions were indisputable. The practical and patriotic course to pursue, as it seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the one thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrators who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve and immediately lay the foundation for securing arbitration with regard to everything else involved.

"The event has confirmed that judgment. I was seeking to compose the present in order to safeguard the future; for I wished an atmosphere of peace and friendly cooperation in which to take counsel with the representatives of the nation with regard to the best means for providing, so far as it might prove possible to provide, against the recurrence of such unhappy situations in the future—the best and most practicable means of securing calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come. This is assuredly the best way of vindicating a principle, namely, having failed to make certain of its observance in the present, to make certain of its observance in the future.

"But I could only propose. I could not govern the will of others who took an entirely different view of the circumstances of the case, who even refused to admit the circumstances to be what they have turned out to be.

"Having failed to bring the parties to this critical controversy to an accommodation, therefore, I turn to you, deeming it clearly our duty as public servants to leave nothing undone that we can do to safeguard the life and interests of the nation. In the spirit of such a purpose I earnestly recommend the following legislation:

"First—Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are with its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.

"Second—The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

"Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for railroads; its effects in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and in all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action; in order that the House may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

"Fourth — Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the fact disclosed justify the increase.

"Fifth—An amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controveries as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout is attempted.

"And sixth—The lodgement in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military purposes with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use."

"This last proposal I make because we cannot in any circumstances suffer the nation to be hampered in the essential matter of national defense. At the present moment circumstances render this duty particularly obvious. Almost the entire military force of the nation is stationed upon the Mexican border, to guard our territory against hostile raids. It must be supplied and steadily supplied, with whatever it needs for its maintenance and efficiency.

"If it should be necessary for purpose of national defense to transfer any portion of it upon short notice to some other part of the country, for reasons now unforeseen, ample means of transportation must be available and available without delay. The power conferred in this matter should be carefully and explicitly limited to cases of military necessity, but in all such cases it should be clear and ample.

"There is one other thing we should do, if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law, in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie not with one of the parties to the arbitration but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.

"These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, required, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future.

"I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your favorable consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them."

Statement by Railroads

They Propose That a Commission Pass Upon All Differences

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This statement to the public was issued by the committee of railroad presidents:

"We are unable, after the most earnest consideration, to agree with the proposal of the President of the United States, which is that we accept without arbitration 'the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present 10-hour day in all of the existing practices and agreements.' This is the main point in controversy, and we cannot surrender without an opportunity to be heard in some form of fair arbitration.

"We do not assent to the statement that 'the eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor.' We believe that society has not yet recorded its judgment on this subject.

"We are not in this controversy, however, dealing with the conditions relating to the eight-hour day in the industrial world. The difference between the eight-hour day in business and manufacturing interests and in the railroad train service day has been fully explained. The railroad day is a basis for computing pay and overtime, the length of daily service being controlled by variable conditions.

"The demands involved in this controversy have not been presented, in our judgment, for the purpose of fixing a definite daily period of labor nor a reduction in the existing hours of labor or change in methods of operation, but for the real purpose of accomplishing an increase in wages of approximately $150,000,000 per annum, or 35 per cent for the men in railroad freight train and yard service represented by the labor organizations in this matter.

"After careful examination of the facts and patient and continuous consultation with the conference committee of managers, and among ourselves, we have reached a clear understanding of the magnitude of the questions and of the serious consequences to the railroads and to the public involved in a decision of them.

"As trustees for the public served by our lines and for the great mass of the less powerful employes (not less than 80 per cent of the whole number), interested in the railroad wage fund, as trustees also for the millions of people that have invested their savings and capital in the bonds and stocks of these properties and who through the savings banks, the trust companies and insurance companies, are vitally interested to the extent of millions of dollars in the integrity and solvency of the railroads of the country, we cannot in conscience surrender, without a hearing, the principle involved, nor undertake to transfer the enormous cost that will result to the transportation of the commerce of the country.

"The eight-hour day without punitive overtime involves an annual increase approximating in the aggregate $60,000,000 and an increase of more than 20 per cent in the pay of men already the most highly paid in the transportation service. The ultimate cost to the railroads of an admission in this manner of the principle under contention cannot now be estimated; the effect upon the efficiency of the transportation of the country, now already under severe test under the tide of business now moving and at a time when more instead of less effort is required for the public welfare, would be harmful beyond calculation.

"The widespread effect upon the industries of the country as a whole is beyond measure or appraisement at this time and we agree with the insistent and widespread public concern over the gravity of the situation and the consequences of a surrender by the railroads in this emergency.

"In like manner we are deeply impressed with the sense of our responsibility to maintain transportation service of the country and of the consequences that will flow from even a temporary interruption of service over the railroads. But the issues presented have been raised above and beyond the social and monetary questions involved, and the responsibility for the consequences that may arise will rest upon those that provoke it.

"The questions involved are, in our judgment, eminently suitable for the calm investigation and decision of the public through the agency of fair arbitration, and ought to be disposed of to the public satisfaction in no other manner. The decision of a commission or board of arbitration having the public confidence will be accepted by the public, and the social and financial rearrangements made necessary thereby will be undertaken by the public, but in no less deliberate or orderly manner.

"The railroads of the country cannot, under present conditions, assume this enormous increase in their expenses. If imposed upon them, it would involve many in early financial embarrassment and bankruptcy, and imperil the power of all to maintain their credit and the integrity of their securities. The immediate increase in cost, followed by other increases that would be inevitable, would substantially appropriate the present purchasing power of the railroads and disable them from extending and improving their facilities and equipment, to keep abreast of the demands of the country for efficient transportation service.

"For these reasons we are with deep regret unable to accept the plan offered by the President of the United States.

"We propose, however, as a basis of settlement, the following:

"(A)—The railroads will, effective Sept. 1, 1916, keep the time of all men represented in this movement upon an eight-hour basis and by separate account, monthly with each man, maintain a record of the differences between the money actually earned by him on the present basis and the amount that would have been earned upon an eight-hour basis—overtime on each basis to be computed pro rata. The amounts so shown will be subject to the decision of the commission provided for in paragraph (C) of this memorandum and payable in money as may be directed by said commission in its findings and decisions.

"(B)—The interstate commerce commission to supervise the keeping of these accounts and report the increased cost of the eight-hour basis, after such period of actual experience as their judgment approves or the President may fix, not, however, less than three months.

"(C)—In view of the far-reaching consequences of the declaration made by the President accepting the eight-hour day, not only upon the railroads and the classes of labor involved directly in this controversy, but to the public and upon all industry, it seems plain that before the existing conditions are changed the whole subject in so far as it affects the railroads and their employees should be investigated and determined by a commission to be appointed by the President, of such standing as to compel attention and respect to its findings. The judgment of such a commission would be a helpful basis for adjustment with labor and such legislation as intelligent public opinion, so informed, might demand.

"The railroads will accept the findings of such a commission upon the issue of an eight-hour basis of pay as compared with the present basis, as well as upon any other matters now in controversy that may be submitted to it by either party.

"The commission should consist of not less than five members, and should also be authorized to hear and determine all questions that may arise in the application of the findings of said commission or in the working out of such plan as it may propose."

Canadian Plan Opposed

Brotherhood Heads Charge That Railroads Evade Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The brotherhood heads, Messrs. Garretson, Stone, Lee and Carter, issued the following statement explaining their opposition to any legislation along the plan of the Canadian commission:

"Since the abolition of slavery no more effectual means has been devised for insuring the bondage of the workingman than the passage of compulsory investigation acts of the character of the Canadian industrial disputes act. The writers speak from their personal experience thereunder, as these organizations are all international in their jurisdiction. To cite an actual occurrence:

"In 1910 the men upon 80 railroads in the eastern territory of the United States presented to the railway companies of that territory a demand for increase in wages. The companies refused to deal concertedly with the proposition, and it was therefore taken up with the individual roads. Three of the properties were Canadian, and two days after negotiation was opened, on Jan. 7, on the first road in the United States, negotiation opened on the three Canadian properties. The negotiations in the United States included federal mediation in the first instance and arbitration in the third case.

"On the 19th day of July, following, settlement was made on the last of these 77 American lines involved. On the same date at 6 p. m. a strike took place on the Grand Trunk railway, one of the Canadian railways, settlement not yet having been effected on any of the three, this growing out of the delays which the employers were able to interpose under the industrial disputes act.

"Moreover, the period of investigation is eternally utilized by the employer to intrench himself in his effort to defeat the demands of the men, no matter how just their cause may be, and in a majority of instances where a verdict by an investigating commission has been favorable to the men it has been repudiated by the employer. In consequence of this attitude, disregard for and the ignoring of the provisions of that law has led to placing thousands of men in the attitude of law-breakers. The passage of laws which induce men to open violation thereof is an injury to a nation because it breeds universal contempt for law.

"In the present strife, if such an act were passed, all that would be necessary would be for the power of attorney to be withdrawn from the national conference committee of managers by the individual roads, and then immediate necessity would arise for 250 investigating boards to be created or, if only a limited number were provided for, men would be compelled to remain for years in involuntary servitude, if they obeyed the provisions of such a law."

J.M.GIDDING & CO
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.
NEW YORK
As fast as transportation can be effected—the Gidding Salons are presenting every desirable Mode—introduced at the late Openings of the Haute Coutures of Paris
Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses Millinery
ORIGINAL MODELS WILL BE SOLD—OR REPRODUCTIONS MADE ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL ORDER
PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI

Mail Train Service

Superintendent Johnson Denies Brotherhood Assurance Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The report that brotherhood leaders had assured the postoffice department that mail trains would be run in the event of a general strike and discontinuance of train service is denied by J. B. Johnson superintendent of the railway mail service.

"I know nothing of such a report," he said. "If trains are run at all we shall certainly move the mails.." He said, however, no penalty would be attached to the roads if service is entirely suspended. "It is only where preventable trouble occurs," he said, "that the government penalizes the roads."

There are 4017 mail cars in the United States in operation.

Mayor Calls Conference

Question of Bringing Food Supplies Into Bosion to Be Discussed

Mayor Curley of Boston has called a meeting of railway men and city officials at city hall this afternoon to consider what action can be taken toward bringing food supplies into the city in case the need develops next week. Invitations to attend the meeting have been extended to representatives of the Boston Elevated railway, the Bay State railway and the Boston & Worcester railway.

A special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which has been studying the local food situation for a week and today files its report, signed by Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the committee, declares that Boston is well prepared for the contingency should it arise. This committee has made a thorough study of the food supply and knows how long it will last under normal demand.

The membership of the committee is as follows: Chairman Liggett, Edmund Billings, collector of the port; Henry I. Harriman, Connecticut River Power Company; Russell Robb of Stone & Webster; Bernard J. Rothwell of the Bay State Milling Company; Frederick S. Snyder of Batchelder & Snyder, and President Charles F. Weed of the chamber.

Much of Boston's food supply comes by steamer, so that it is believed that an adequate quantity can be obtained at all times, regardless of rail communication. The trolley express cars can distribute large quantities of food throughout eastern Massachusetts.

The New Haven railroad has put an embargo on all freight that cannot be delivered before 7 a. m. Monday. The Boston & Maine has not yet placed an embargo and expects to be able to operate its freight service.

Return of Members Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On account of the strike emergency and the new legislative program proposed by the President the Senate has adopted a resolution requesting all absent senators to return to Washington. Similar action, though informal, has been taken by the House, both Democratic and Republican leaders urging their colleagues to return to keep a quorum available.

Arbitration Again Urged

Former Governor William L. Douglas of Brockton has wired the leaders of the railroad employees at Washington stating that "public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of arbitration," and explaining that arbitration has been the chief factor in settling labor difficulties at his shoe factories for 18 years.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD WANTS ARMOR PLANT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Owing to the advantages which the Philadelphia navy yard has for government work, it is expected that much of the recent appropriation for the expansion of the United States navy will be spent on work at that place. In fact, so certain are naval officers that, owing to the natural advantages of the yard, the government will be unable to overlook its claims, that tentative plans for a number of improvements are already under way.

Among the works which the navy yard expects to get is the armor plate plant, for which $5,000,000 was appropriated; a projectile works, for which there will be $1,800,000 available, together with more millions for a naval laboratory and shipways large enough to accommodate the largest battleships. It has already been decided to build the large drydock at the yard. This will cost in the neighborhood of $3,500,000. If all these improvements are secured it will make the yard one of the greatest stations of its kind in the world.

Unique advantages are possessed by the Philadelphia yard. It is 90 miles from the open sea, and thus more easily defended than other yards. It is near a great labor center, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. This is one of the arguments being advanced for the construction of the armor plate plant there. The site selected by officers at the yard, in case the plant comes here, is at the extreme southern end of the yard. The ships launched at the yard could be towed to the armor plant, and have their armor put on at the minimum of time and expense.

MR. CUMMINS STIRS INTEREST BY SPEECH TODAY

Iowa Senator Declares Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes to Be "Unconstitutional and Impossible"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes was declared by Senator Cummins of Iowa in the Senate today to be unconstitutional and impossible. It would mean involuntary servitude such as is prohibited by the thirteenth amendment, he said, and it could never be.

Senator Cummins' speech, coming from one who is a recognized leader in railroad legislation, and following immediately after the President's legislative proposals, attracted unusual interest. It indicated the beginning of an important controversy in Congress over perhaps the greatest domestic issue that has faced the national legislature in recent years—the issue between labor and capital—for it is believed at the Capitol that the President's proposals will open up this whole great social-economic question.

"In the full sense of the term, there is no such thing as compulsory arbitration," said the senator, "never has been and never will be. The attempt to make men work against their will is involuntary servitude, forbidden not only by the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, but by the natural instinct of free men in a free country. In the complete sense it is a myth, a mere idle dream, for in the end the voluntary action of the men is absolutely necessary."

Senator Cummins said it was his judgment that there was no method of preventing strikes by law except to deny the men the right of striking in concert, to make it unlawful for them to agree to strike together at a given time. This, he said, would be constitutional. Without taking a stand on the question, he indicated that the most practical method would be to limit by law the right of the men to strike.

The senator advocated the establishment of an impartial tribunal of the highest caliber of men, to be called preferably a court, whose judgments would be enforced by public opinion. With the right of the men to quit work, he said, must go the right of the employer to employ other men and conduct his business unhindered so long as he can find men to do the work.

Indicating that an involved discussion is coming over the railroad legislation, Senator Cummins' speech was frequently interrupted by other senators, the chief participants being Senators Reed, Lewis, Smith (Georgia), Borah, Norris, Sterling and McCumber. Senator Borah observed that any tribunal such as that proposed should be free from political influence.

Senator Lewis of Illinois introduced a resolution permitting common carriers, whenever it is necessary for them to raise wages or shorten hours, to secure an investigation by the interstate commerce commission. It would direct the commission to determine what commodities should bear rate increases, and to report their finding to the President as a basis for his recommendations to Congress.

Senator Lewis also introduced a bill enlarging the interstate commerce commission from 7 to 9 members and dividing it into three sections sitting at times in different parts of the country. His bill would allow a shipper to appeal from the commission to the circuit court of appeals.

"OPEN BOOKING" OF FILMS PLEA OF WOMAN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Open booking in the sale of motion pictures, which means that an exhibitor can buy what he wants instead of taking sight unseen, has a warm friend in the Chicago Political Equality League. This body exercises a wide influence among the women of Chicago. It is the largest nonpartisan suffrage organization of municipal dimensions in the country. The league has been taking an active interest in the movies and the conditions under which they are shown in this city, with resultant improvements in either case.

There was a strong sentiment for open booking at the recent convention of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America in this city recently, so Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, notes. Together with Mrs. Guy Blanchard, who conducted a motion picture survey of the city for the women, Mrs. Thompson attended most of the film men's sessions. She retorts that she found a growing realization among the exhibitors and manufacturers that the motion picture has become a family institution and must be given the wholesome treatment befitting it as such. She felt quite encouraged over the amount of this sentiment.

"The exhibitor is the crucial point in any local betterment of the motion picture," said Mrs. Thompson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As long as he has to take pictures without choice, the responsibility does not rest entirely with him. The responsibility then sifts back to the manufacturer who makes the poor films. The women and the others of the city who desire a better standard are removed from the manufacturer, and so their influence for better pictures is lessened. The thing to do is to bring the responsibility close to the people by making the exhibitor responsible, and this of course results when the exhibitor chooses his own pictures. Hence our interest in the adoption of the open booking system.

"When the winter season opens we are going to bring pressure to bear on the exhibitors here in behalf of open booking. If a community wants bad pictures, that is of course its choice. Water cannot rise above its level. But the Political Equality League has, I believe, enough members in every section of the city to make a bad film notorious. What we are planning to do is to discourage attendance at low grade pictures thrust on the exhibitors under closed booking without their choice, and so make them anxious to select their own films, pictures of a higher standard."

REAL ESTATE

Final papers have been placed on record whereby Emma L. Latham conveys to Mary E. Lynch title to the frame residence at 20 Chase street, near East Cottage street, Dorchester. The parcel is valued by the assessors for $7600 of which $1100 applies on the 3001 square feet of land.

Sale of property at 56 Sherman street, corner of Lansing street, Roxbury, is announced today. The property consists of a frame dwelling and 2752 square feet of land. The total assessment is $2800, which includes $1200 on the land. The purchaser was Ida Insoft, and the grantor was John Wilson.

EAST BOSTON TRANSFERS

Mary A. Barry has sold the frame house on Faxon street, East Boston, to Alice A. Greeley. The 4500 square feet of land are taxed for $1300 and the total assessment is $3800.

Mary M. Kelley has purchased from Mary A. Barry the frame residence on Austin avenue, corner of Faxon street, East Boston. The property is assessed for $3400, which includes $900 on the 3600 square feet of land.

SOUTH END SALES

Rino Torno has conveyed to Mary T. Conlon, who purchased for a home, title to the three-story and basement brick dwelling house, No. 14 Milford street, South End, assessed at $3700, together with 1496 square feet of land, assessed for $3200. Deed was transferred through the office of Henry W. Savage.

Lizzie P. Wetherald has sold to Alice R. Sloan the four-story brick dwelling situated at 13 Dwight street, near Shawmut avenue, South End. The total assessment is $6500, which includes $2900 on the 1360 square feet of land.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION

Title to the frame residence and 4800 square feet of land situated at 15-17 Champney street, near Oak square, Brighton, has been sold. The grantor was Alexaner Miln and the purchaser was Bridget Hayes. The parcel is valued by the assessors at $5100 which includes $600 on the land.

SALES IN CHARLESTOWN

William Shanahan has sold to Timothy J. Knowles the frame dwelling and 2716 square feet of land at 2-4 Monument place, off of Monument street, Charlestown. The land is valued by the assessors at $800, and the total assessment is $4800.

Papers have been placed on record in the sale of the frame house at 79-81 Cambridge street, corner Clinton place, Charlestown. The purchaser was Ralph H. Robb, and the grantor was Harry Wilker. The parcel is taxed for $2700, of which $1300 applies on the 1900 square feet of land.

CLEANER STREETS PLANNED AT CITY HALL MEETING

Cleaner streets are to be obtained in Boston through a campaign of education, backed by a new law placing enforcement of the necessary regulations in the hands of the police, as a result of a meeting called by Mayor Curley which was held in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall today. About 100 people were present, half of them women, including representatives of many business and improvement organizations, many of the delegates making remarks on the situation.

On recommendation of Mayor Curley a motion was adopted instructing John A. Sullivan, corporaton counsel of the city, to draft a bill to be presented to the 1917 Legislature giving the police authority which Commissioner of Police Stephen O'Meara says they now lack in the matter of arresting people who persist in littering the thoroughfares. Before the bill is drafted Mr. Sullivan is to consult with Commission O'Meara, the president of the United Improvement Association and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works.

The latter feature was the idea of F. C. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association, who told of the need of a campaign of education and gradual enforcement of the new law rather than drastic methods. Nearly all speakers criticized the methods of collecting ashes and rubbish, including Mrs. Robert A. Woods of the South End Improvement Association, Miss Edith Guerrier of the North End Improvement Association, Miss Mabel Frost of the Woman's Municipal League.

A long letter from Commissioner O'Meara was read in which he agreed to cooperate in the movement, pointing out the helplessness of the police under the present regulations which makes the littering of the streets merely a misdemeanor. When the meeting ended it was announced that another similar gathering will be held Sept. 30 at which time the proposed legislative bill is expected to be ready for discussion.

STOCKHOLDERS FILE NEW SUIT FOR $100,000,000

(Continued from page one)

persons to your orators unknown, all of whom will hereinafter be referred to as 'the conspirators,' entered into an unlawful combination and conspiracy wrongfully to restrain and monopolize the interstate and foreign commerce."

Among the roads, both railroads and railways, which the defendants are charged with having absorbed in the New Haven system are the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Company, Housatonic Railroad Company, New England Terminal Company, old Colony Railroad Company, New England Railroad Company, Norwich & New York Transportation Company, New Haven Steamboat Company New London Steamboat Company Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Central New England Railboat Company, Bridgeport Steamboat & Connecticut Railroad Company, Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad Company, New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company, Boston & Maine Railroad Company, Boston & Albany Railroad Company, Rutland Railroad Company, Central Vermont Railway Company, Central Vermont Transportation Company, Joy Steamship Company, Hartford & New York Transportation Company, Maine Steamship Company, Metropolitan Steamship Company, Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company, Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, Eastern Steamship Company. Practically all of the street railway companies in Rhode Island, many in Massachusetts, and the majority of the southeastern Connecticut lines are named in the bill as now controlled, or controlled at one time by the New Haven road.

It is further charged that the former directors of the road, from 1890 until about the month of December, 1914, excepting Hamilton McK Twombley and J. Pierpont Morgan, were knowingly and wilfully engaged in unlawful combination and conspiracy. The manner and means of carrying out the conspiracy are stated in the bill as the diverting and misapplying of the moneys, funds and credits of the defendant company. For this purpose, the bill charges, instrumentalities were at hand or were created by the defendants in order to conceal such transactions by using the money, funds and credits to purchase for the defendant company, shares of stocks, bonds, liens and other evidences of debt of the corporations named and described as controlled by the directors.

This was done unlawfully, according to the bill, and without any power or authority in the defendant company, mainly for the purpose of controllinig and operating the companies named that they might not compete with the New Haven interests. Organizations planning the construction of transportation lines and properties, the bill declares, were involved in unnecessary and unwarranted litigation in order to bankrupt them and drive them out of business, or prevent them from constructing or operating railroads in competition or threatened competition with the defendant company.

The directors in laying out their program of conspiracy, it is charged, arranged to spend the funds of the New Haven company to secure the passage of such laws in the legislatures of the New England states which would be injurious and hurtful to the conduct of the business of the smaller corporations, and would result in their business becoming so unprofitable that they would either sell out their properties to the defendant company or consent to refrain from competing with it.

Money was also expended, it is alleged, to prevent the passage or secure the adoption of such laws in the state of New York as would, by the prevention of enactment or enactments, be injurious to corporations competing with the defendant company there, thereby forcing these companies to sell or lease their lines to the New Haven.

It is charged that more money was misspent by the former directors in procuring unlawful agrements with other corporations, by which the New Haven was to lease and operate the properties and in return pay rentals grossly excessive and far higher than any possible rental values of the properties.

Other charges against the directors are that they included in their plans the control of Atlantic ocean and Long Island steamboat companies; that they purchased newspapers which they conducted under the guise of independent public organs of news for the purpose of deceiving the public and the stockholders; that they paid writers to compile articles to mislead and deceive the public and that magazine publishers were paid to publish them; that these articles were amplified by advertising for which $1,500,000 was paid; that the operation of steamship lines at less than cost caused losses of more than $3,000,000; that in securing the trade and commerce of competitive corporations the directors expended $130,000,000; that in the purchase of stocks, bonds and securities in street railway and other corporations apart from railroads the directors expended funds to the extent of more than $100,000,000.

The Westchester deal is referred to in the bill which it says cost the directors $37,500,000. The directors are charged with making purchases without using intelligent care and prudence and that as a result the company has sustained an actual loss and damage of more than $133,000,000. For the purpose of influencing legislation in various states and in Canada the complaint alleges that large sums of money, in excess of $3,000,000, have been paid to political leaders and other so-called persons of influence. It is further alleged that dummies were used for buying, selling and transferring stock, that the stock is watered and the credit of the road greatly damaged.

It is stated in the bill that the stockholders have attempted to have the defendant company enforce its rights against the other defendants, and that this suit is not brought in coliusion with the defendant company, as the present directors have at all times refused to prosecute their predecessors.

The case of Bartlett, et al., trustee, vs. Rockefeller, et al., in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, and public service and federal hearings on the management of the road during this same period, in all of which the present directors, it is stated, refused to assist or prosecute, are quoted to show this point.

And reason is given that as each of these men has been elected to fill the place of one retired by those remaining, the feeling of those now directing the affairs of the road must be in sympathy with the defendants.

SHIPPING NEWS

Tilefish, swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were offered at the fish pier, South Boston, today. Wholesale dealers' prices per cwt.: Haddock $2.75@3.25, steak cod $10.25@12.50, market cod $4.75, pollock $5@6.25, large hake $4.75@5, medium hake $3.50, swordfish $15, mackerel $8.50@9, and tilefish $3.75.

The tilefish was landed by the Ethel B. Penny, 40,000 pounds. The Richard J. Nunan landed 60 swordfish, and the following had mackerel: Roland Wilcox 75,000, George Hudson 20,000, Bessie Dugan 30,000, Harvard 50,000, and Phelomina 11,000. Groundfish arrivals: Str. Spray 38,000 pounds, str Wave 67,300, schrs Waldo L. Streams 34,000 and one swordfish, Reading 64,500, James R. Clark 19,500, Hortense 17,300, Eleanora De Costa 40,000, Natalie J. Nelson 29,000, Ruth & Margaret 29,000 and Valerie 42,500.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Bessie M. Morse 120,000 pounds salt cod, Electra 300,000 salt cod, Onato 120,000 pounds salt cod, 60,000 fresh fish; Elsie 20,000 salt cod, and Pythian 180 bbls salted mackerel. The fare of the Betina, 51 barrels salted, sold for $960, and the Victor, 230 barrels, for $19 per barrel.

Grayfish, the new name for dogfish, was served in salad form at the dinner of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Association of 1898, held at Gloucester recently according to the Boston fish bureau. The salad was pronounced good and became popular at once. The United States government is back of the movement to introduce dogfish as an eatable product.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Hampden, Hersey, Baltimore.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Quantico, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.
Str Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Tg Cheektowaga, Farnham, Perth Amboy.
Tg Georges Creek, Anderson, Parkers Flats, Me.
Tg Neptune, Cunningham, Sandwich, twg bg Maryland.
Tg Paoli, Oliver, Beverly, twg bgs Haverford, and Strafford.
Tg Standard II, Mugan, New York, twg bgs S T C o No's 67, and 124.
Schr Norton, Pierce, Rockport, Mass.
Tug Waltham, towing barges Cardenas and Gibson.
Tug Edgar F. Coney, Jacksonville, towing barges T. J. Hooper and E. R. Haggett.
Str America, Lewis, Stockton Springs.
Schr Alice S Wentworth, Stephens, Portland.
Str Bristol, Mansfield, Norfolk.
Tug Tamaqua, Isaaksen, Philadelphia, twg bgs Temple, Merriam and Cocalico.

Cleared

Str Prince Arthur (Nor), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Eastport.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, via Newport News.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.

COMMITTEE SETS DATES FOR HEARINGS

The legislative special recess commission on social insurance, provided for by the last Legislature, decided at a meeting today to take up the matter of pensions at a public hearing to be held on Sept. 19. The commission was in session for several hours, during which its entire program was discussed and a schedule of work laid out that will require more than a month to carry through. It was also voted to visit most of the papermaking cities, where the subject of three-shift working schedules in paper mills will be taken up. This is in relation to the so-called "tour-workers' bill" that has been before successive legislatures for the last four years only to be defeated because of the intense opposition of manufacturers.

Public hearings on this measure will be held in Pittsfield, Holyoke and Fitchburg, beginning on Oct. 9 and continuing through Oct. 10 and 11.

On Sept. 28 the committee will take up the subject of unemployment at a public hearing in the State House. This topic will include free employment bureaus and labor exchanges generally. The subject of insurance will be discussed at a public hearing to be held on Oct. 3.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Baltic, for Liverpool	Aug. 31
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 31
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Aug. 31
Finland, for Liverpool	Sept. 1
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 2
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 2
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Sept. 5
*Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles	Sept. 5
*Frederik VII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 6
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 7
Italia, for Naples, via Gibraltar	Sept. 7
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 9
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 12
*United States, for Copenhagen	Sept. 14
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 16
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 10
*Kroonland, for Liverpool	Sept. 19
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Sept. 21
*Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa via Naples	Sept. 23
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Sept. 23
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
*Tuscania for Liverpool and Glasgow	Sept. 23
*Cretic, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 27
*Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 27
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Alaunia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Ausonia, for London	Aug. 31
Feltria, for Bristol	Sept. 2
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
Corinthian, for London	Sept. 7
Folia, for Bristol	Sept. 9
Northland, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
Athenia, for Glasgow	Sept. 12
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Grampian, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Sept. 19
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 21
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Southland, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Sept. 26

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Grampian, for Montreal	Sept. 1
Orduna, for New York	Sept. 2
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 2
Kroonland, for New York	Sept. 5
Lapland, for New York	Sept. 6
Southland, for Moutreal	Sept. 7
Sicilian, for Montreal	Sept. 18
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 9
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 9
New York, for New York	Sept. 16
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 16
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 20
Finland, for New York	Sept. 21
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 22
Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 23
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 23
Adriatic, for New York	Sept. 27
Northland, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Ascania, for Montreal	Sept. 5
Andania, for New York	Sept. 5
Alaunia, for New York	Sept. 12
Ausonia, for Montreal	Sept. 23
Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Sept. 26

Sailings from Glasgow

Pretorian, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 8
Cassandra, for Montreal	Sept. 9
California, for New York	Sept. 16
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam, for New York	Sept. 13
Ryndam, for New York	Sept. 23
Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York	Sept. 2
Lafayette, for New York	Sept. 9
Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 16

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston	Aug. 31
Canopic, for Boston	Sept. 19

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Aug. 30
Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 7
Hellig Olav, for New York	Sept. 21
Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Ventura, for Sydney	Sept. 5
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Sept. 6
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 9
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Sept. 13
*Moana, for Sydney	Sept. 13
*Selyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 14

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 1
*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 5
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 8
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 10

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 7

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Montaegle, for Vancouver	Aug. 30
*Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
*Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 4
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 6
*Anyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 14

Sailings from Honolulu

*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Sept. 6
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 15

*Carries United States Mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Southerndown....St. Nazaire ..... Aug. 18
Panaman.....Buenos Aires.... Aug. 9
Egyptian Transport Calcutta ..... July 7
Anglian.....London ..... Aug. 18

THURSDAY, AUG. 31

Saxon Monarch...Glasgow .....Aug. 19

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1

Royal Prince.....Manila.....

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2

Foyle.....London ..... Aug. 20

MONDAY, SEPT. 4

Etonian.....Liverpool .....Aug. 23

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5

Missourian.....St. Nazaire.....—
Bay State.....Liverpool .....Aug. 26

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7

Nubian.....Manchester .....Aug. 25

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Glenville av., 82 and 86, ward 25; G. Rosen; tenements.

Park Vale av., 32, ward 25; Commonwealth Construction & Realty Trust; tenements.

Seaver st., 416, ward 19; Nathan H. Wolf; frame dwelling.

Myer st., 5, ward 24; Ralph Sinacola; greenhouse.

Washington st., 443-449, ward 19; William Riley; frame stores.

Wood st., 2, ward 3; Timothy Sullivan; alter store and dwelling.

Atlantic av., 352-354, ward 5; Foster Wharf Co.; alter factory.

Hamilton pl., 8 and 9, ward 5; C. E. Cotting, trustee; alter stores and offices.

Rutherford av., 570, ward 4; D. Whiting & Sons; alter milk depot.

Harrison av., 587, ward 7; B. Bennett estate; alter stores and storage.

Boylston st., 146, ward 8; George R. White; alter stores and offices.

Harrison av., 168-170, ward 5; Morris Sutlon; alter mercantile.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters—	*Other articles
Great Britain, Ireland (letter mail only) and South Africa, specially addressed for other destinations (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), via Liverpool	Baltic		Wednes., 30, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Norwak, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Kirkwall and Christiansand	Hellig Olav		Wednes., 30, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, specially addressed for Italy, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece, via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar and Naples	Canopic		Wednes., 30, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta		Th., 31, 6:30 a.m.,	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Spain and Portugal), via Liverpool	New York		Friday, 1, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Rochambeau		Friday, 1, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Netherlands, also specially addressed for Great Britain and Ireland, via Plymouth and Rotterdam	Ryndam		Friday, 1, 9 p.m.,	8 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax	Halifax		Saturday, 2, 5 p.m.,	4 p.m.

*Except parcel post. Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes on Aug. 26 at 12 p. m., and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. on Sundays and Mondays, and at 7 a. m. Tuesdays.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers sailing from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and October 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m., and is forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain, Newfoundland and Ireland closes on Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed	Hawaii Maru	Seattle, Thurs.,	31, 6 p.m.
Guam	U. S. Transport	San Fran., Th.,	31, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran., Fri.,	1, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Emp's of Asia	Vancouver, Sat.,	2, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe) and New Zealand	Ventura	San Fran., Sat.,	2, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Mexico Maru	Seattle, Sunday,	3, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West which is forwarded via Europe	Moana	San Fran., Fri.,	8, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Fiji islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West)	Makura	Vancouver, Fr.,	22, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

MODEL SCHOOL MAKING ON MISSOURI PLAIN

How Mrs. Harvey Is Working Out Problem of the Country Educational Unit Under Most Trying Conditions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LINCOLN, Neb.—In a little one-room schoolhouse, outstanding on the wide prairie, in Adair county, Missouri, Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey has undertaken, upon her own initiative, to find a means of bringing the rural school up to date.

The average country school is a parody of educational methods. It is the trying-out place of the newly-certificated teacher. Its location apart from all other human habitations, its lack of proper facilities, its poor equipment and its battered walls make it an unattractive place in which to study or foregather. Inadequately financed, its terms are short and its results poor, says Mrs. Harvey.

As a girl Mrs. Harvey trudged miles along the prairie roads to a little country school. Later she taught a country school. Born with the teaching instinct and the wish to make what she did effective, she early sensed the inadequacy of both methods and means. Later she attended the state normal school at Kirksville, and there taught in the model rural school. But she had ideas of her own and a great wish to try them out. She sought the opportunity, and it was given to her.

Her expressed wish was to be given charge of the school that gave the least promise of success for her experiment, and she deliberately selected the Porter school, three miles out of Kirksville, as presenting conditions that could not be any worse in any rural community. This was in August, 1912. She found a dilapidated schoolhouse in which tramps made their summer headquarters. Windows were gone, doors sagged on their hinges, and everywhere was dirt and rust and all the evidences of neglect.

Mrs. Harvey went to work to restore order. She interested some of the farm owners in her plans by appeals to their pride and to their imagination. They gave of their money and time, and where they had started in only to make a cyclone cave of the cellar they ended with a concreted basement, with a furnace in the center. Mrs. Harvey believes that the teacher should live as close to the school as possible, and so she secured the nearest house, a deserted cottage three quarters of a mile down the road. There she has lived ever since with her mother and her assistant.

Then began the experiment, the trying out of the idea that had fastened itself upon her with such force and fascination that she had given up a splendid paying position to take a job as a country school teacher at $50 a month.

Carrying out her plan to make her pupils' education mean something to them, she supplemented their book lessons with lessons in practical work. Around the cottage they planted flowers and thus learned how to care for them as well as to arrange the beds for harmony in colors and to regulate planting. Three 13-year-old boys built a cold frame in which the plants for the vegetable garden were raised. Other boys marked off the garden plot and the girls prepared labeled strips of wood to mark the rows.

All during the summar they work in both flower and vegetable gardens, learning all the lore of wood and plant and insect. After the regular term ends they come in groups to tend and care and gather the crops. They also attend vacation school where nature study, spelling, story telling and voice training are given.

Modern methods of teaching prevail in the school. Nothing is perfunctorily performed. Everything has definite aim, to arouse the interest and the understanding of the pupil in what is being done, and the results have been marvelous. Boys from the Porter school have won prizes and medals in state and county contests. But best of all, the efforts of Mrs. Harvey have roused a community spirit that finds expression in a number of ways. The Porter schoolhouse has become the social center of the community. By outside lecturing Mrs. Harvey secured money to buy an oil stove. Women of the neighborhood contributed dishes, and the men built swinging tables and provided folding chairs, and when the neighborhood wants a feast, it is held at the Porter school. Mrs. Harvey has also bought a library and provided many little conveniences so that it is a homelike place as well as a school.

LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Monday, September 11, 1916, on which day all teachers and members of the supervising staff are required to report for duty, and the regular work of the schools will begin.

Examinations for admission to the High and Latin Schools will be held as follows:

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the 6 year course)—On Tuesday, September 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin Schoolhouse, on Warren avenue; girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling; Geography; and Arithmetic.

(For admission to the 4 year course)—Candidates for admission to the four year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools, will be examined on September 18, at the Normal School-house, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue, in the subjects required for admission to High Schools as stated below.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On September 15, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling, Grammar and Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography and Arithmetic.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET HAS DECIDEDLY UNSETTLED TONE

Railway Labor Situation and Ramifications of Possible Strike Are the Chief Factors—Local Issues Sag

The New York stock market is reflecting the apprehension over the railway labor situation and the far-reaching effects on this country's industrial and business activity a tie-up of the railroads would have.

Stock prices were weak and uncertain again early in today's session. Reading road stock declined more than a point and Union Pacific was very heavy. United States Steel common was down a large fraction in the first 15 minutes, but it met buying at the lower level and rallied some. Many of the war stocks dipped considerably at first. There were recoveries in certain instances, but the market remained unsettled. American Can was decidedly weak.

General losses prevailed in the fore part of the local stock dealing. Gulf common and Alaska Gold were leaders in the downward swing of prices.

The break in Alaska Gold was a feature of both the New York and Boston markets. It opened in New York at 13½, unchanged from last night's closing, and dropped 2 points further, rallying more than a point before midday. International Mercantile Marine issues were strong. The common opened off 1¼ at 39¼, and advanced to 43½ during the forenoon. The preferred was off 1⅛ at the opening at 100¼, and advanced to 107⅞ before midday. American Can opened off ⅜ at 59, receded to 58, and then advanced 1½. Maxwell opened off ⅞ at 81, and rose 2 points.

Union Pacific was off ¼ at the opening at 139¾, dropped the fraction and improved more than a point. Steel opened down ½ at 95½, receded to 95⅛ and then advanced more than a point.

Copepr Range opened off ½ at 60½ on the Boston exchange and declined to 58¾, rallying a good fraction before midday. Osceola opened up a point at 87 and declined 3 points. Gulf common opened off a point at 70, declined to 69¼ and rose to 71½ during the first half of the session. Massachusetts Electric preferred opened up 3 points at 42 and advanced 1½ further.

There was little feature to the trading in the early afternoon. Stock fluctuated within a narrow groove. The tone, however, was fairly steady with further good gains here and there.

New York total sales, 648,600 shares; $2,903,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb: Aetna Exp, 11½@11⅝; Arizona Copperfields, 2½@3; Barnett Oil, 2⅞@3⅛; Booth, 12@14; Boston & Montana, 75@80; Butler Chemical, 4¾@5; Butte Cop & Zinc, 5¼@5½; Caledonia, 59@62; Emma, 62@65; Flemish Lynn, 1⅝@1¾; Goldfield Con, 79@81; Grant Motors, 7@8; Howe Sound, 4¾@5; Hupp Motors, 6½@7; Insp Needles, 5@80; Jerome Verde, 1 7-16@1 9-16; Jerome Victor, 1¾@1⅞; Jumbo Ext, 51@53; Kapo Mfg, 5@6; N Y Okla, 1 1-16@1⅛; Magma, 15½@15¾; McKinley, 58@60; Mont Gold, 94@96; Mojave, 3¼@3½; Mother Lode, 36@37; Nipissing, 7@7¼; United Motors, 58@58¼; Omar, 51@53; Oklahoma Prod, 6¼@6⅜; Peerless, 24 bid; Rex, 21@22; San Toy, 13@15; Sapulpa, 9@9¼; Saxon, 72@73; Sub Boat, 33½@34; Success, 34@36; Victoria Oil, 1@1 1-16; White Oak, 6@6½; Zinc Con, 4⅜@4¾; Midvale, 61¾@62¼; White Motors, 53@53½; Chevrolet, 182@188; Stutz, 65@66.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Am Rys pfd 96, Elec Stor Bat 66½, Gen Asphalt com 29½, do pfd trc 69⅝, Lehigh Nav 75¼, Leh Val Tran 21¼, Leh Val Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 10¾, Phila Co 40, Phila Co pfd 40, Phila Elec 28⅝, Phila Rap Tr 20, Phila Tract 79, Union Tract 44⅞, United Gas Imp 88¾.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Tin 38⅞@39¼ easy. Lead spot, August and September 6.65@6.75; market is quiet.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Thursday; continued cool; light southwest to west winds.

For New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	68	10 a. m.	71
12 noon	78	2 p. m.	87

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	60	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	66	New York	64
Chicago	66	Philadelphia	66
Cincinnati	58	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	60
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	64	St. Louis	66
Nantucket	62	Washington	66

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:07	High water,	
Sun sets	6:22		12:17 p. m.
Length of day	13:15	Moon sets	6:31 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:52 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex	135	135	135	135
AjaxRubber	65½	66½	66½	66½
Alaska Gold	13½	13½	11½	13
Alaska Ju	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Allis-Chal	22½	23	22½	22½
Allis-Chal pf	78	78	78	78
AmAgChem	75	76	75	75¾
Am B Sugar	86⅜	86½	85¾	86½
ABS&FCt pf	197	197	197	197
Am Can	59	60½	58	59⅞
Am Can pf	112	113⅜	112	113¼
Am Car Fy	61	61	60½	61
Am C Prod	145	145	145	145
Am Cot Oil	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
Am H & L	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Am H & L pf	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
Am Linseed	20⅞	21¾	20⅞	21½
Am Lins'd pf	46¾	49¾	46¼	49
Am Loco	74½	75½	74	74⅝
Am Loco pf	104	105	104	105
Am Smelt'g	9 ¼	97⅜	96¾	96¾
Am Smelt pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
AmSSecB pf	85	85	85	85
Am Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
AmTel&Tel	130⅞	130¾	130⅝	130⅝
Am Steel Fy	53¼	53¼	53¼	53½
Am Woolen	44	44½	43⅞	44½
Am Zinc	33	33½	31½	32¼
Am Zinc pf	67	67¼	65½	65½
Anaconda	84½	84⅝	83¾	84
Asso Oil	68¾	68¾	67	67
Atchison	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
Atchison pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
At Gulf ctf	69	71¾	63	71¾
At Coast Li	113	113	113	113
Bald Loco	76¾	77⅛	76⅛	76¼
Bald Loco pf	104½	104½	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio	85⅞	85	84½	84¾
Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
B & Ohio pf	72⅞	73	72½	73
BFGoodrich	71	72½	70⅝	71⅛
Burns Bros	78½	79½	8½	79½
Butte & Sup	64½	65½	62	63¼
Butterick	29	29	29	29
Cal Petrol	18	18¼	18	18
Cal Petrol pf	46	46	46	46
Can Pacific	177	177⅜	176½	177
Ct Leather	55½	55½	55⅛	5 ⅛
Chan Motor	102½	103	102½	103
Ches & Ohio	60½	60½	60	60
CM&StPaul	93	93⅛	92¼	92¾
CM&StP pf	126	126	126	126
Chi RI&Pac	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
C&G West pf	35⅛	35¾	35⅛	35¾
Chile Cop	20	20	19	19
Chino Cop	50¾	51⅜	50¾	51¼
Clu Peabody	70	70	70	70
Col Fuel	47	47	46	46½
Con Can	97	97¾	97	97¼
Corn Prod	14	14⅜	14	14
Cruc Steel	75	75½	74	74
CrucSteel pf	117½	117½	117½	117½
Cub-AmSug	230⅛	230⅛	230⅛	230⅛
Cuban C Sug	53½	54	53¼	54
Cuban C S pf	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
Dia Match	119	119	119	119
Domes Min	24	25	23¾	25
Erie	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛
Erie 1st pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52½
Gen Electric	169½	169½	169½	169½
Gen Motors	567	575	567	575
G Motors pf	122	124½	122	124
Gt Nor pf	116½	117	116⅛	116½
Gt Nor Ore	37	37	36	36¼
Green Can	45½	45½	45	45
Gulf States	73¼	73¼	73	73
Harv Cor pf	108	108	108	108
Harv of NJ pf	118	118	118	118
Ill Central	101	101¼	101	101¼
Int Ag Corp	11	11	11	11
Int Ag Corp pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Inspiration	55½	55½	54⅞	55
Int Con Cor	16½	16½	16½	16½
Int Mer Mar	39¾	43⅝	39¾	42⅞
I Mer Mar pf	100¼	104⅝	100¼	103⅛
In Nickel Ct	40⅝	41⅜	40⅛	40⅞
In Paper	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
In Paper pf	70¾	71	70½	70½
Kan City So	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
Kelley Tires	76½	77¾	76½	76¾
Kenne Cop	49⅜	49⅛	48⅝	48½
Lack Steel	75⅜	75½	75	75⅜
L E & W	19½	19½	19½	19½
Lee R & T Ct	45	47	45	45½
Lehigh Val	73	79	78	78¼
Loose Wiles	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Louis & N	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜
Max Motor	81	83	81	83⅜
Maxwell 1 pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
Maxwell 2 pf	55	55	5 ½	55⅛
Mex Petrol	102¼	102¾	102	102⅜
Miami	34½	34½	34	34½
MoK&T	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Mo Pacific	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
Mo Pac Ct	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
Mon Power	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
MSP&SSM	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
Na. C…	76⅛	76⅛	75½	75½
Nat Enamel	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅞
Nat Lead	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Nevada Con	18¼	19	18½	18⅞
NY Air Brake	136¾	136½	136¾	136½
NYNH&H	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝
N Y Central	103¼	103⅜	102¾	103
N & W	129	129½	129	129½
Northern Pac	109⅞	110	109	109⅜
Pacific Mail	26	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Pennsylvania	55¼	55½	55⅜	55⅜
Phila Co	39½	39½	39½	39½
Pitts Coal ctf	27	27	26	26
Pressed Steel	52	52	52	52
Public Service	130	130	130	130
Ry Steel Sp	45	46	45	45¼
Ray Con	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼
Reading	104½	104⅞	103¼	103¼
Rdg 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½
Repub I&S	51⅛	52¼	51⅛	51½
Repub I&S pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
Sears-Roebuck	203	205	203	205
Shattuck Ari	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛
So Pacific	97½	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
So Ry	23⅛	23⅛	23	23
So Ry pf	68	68	67⅝	67⅝
StL&SF wi	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
Studebaker	123	125	122¼	124½
Tenn Copper	23¾	24¾	23	23½
Texas Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½
Texas Co	192	192	191	191
Third Ave	62	62½	62	62½
Twin City RT	97½	97½	97½	97½
Union B&P	8	8	8	8
Union B&P pf	46	46	46	46
Union Pacific	139¾	140¼	139	140
United Fruit	163½	164⅜	162½	164⅜
United Rys S F	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
U S C I P	19½	19½	19½	19½
U S C I P pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
U S Rubber	56	57¼	56	56½
U S Rubber pf	110⅞	111¼	110⅞	111¼
U S Steel	95½	96⅜	95⅝	96⅛
U S Steel pf	117¾	117⅞	117¾	117¾
USS&R	69½	69¾	68¼	68¾
Utah Copper	82	82⅜	81	81⅜
Utah Sec	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
V-Car Chem	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
Wabash	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
Wabash A pf	48½	49⅛	48½	48⅛
Wabash B pf	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾
Wells Fargo	124	124	124	124
Westinghouse	58½	58⅞	58	58½
West Union	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
W & L E	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Willys-Overland	45½	46⅜	45½	45⅝
W-O pf	104	104	104	104
Wis Central	48¾	49	48¾	49
Woolworth	136	136¼	135½	135½
Wor Pump	31¼	32	31⅛	31⅛

*Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS

The Continental Mills have declared a dividend of $2.50 a share, payable Sept. 11 to holders of record Aug. 29.

Third Avenue Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The City Realty Trust has declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record at noon Sept. 9.

Mackay Companies declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on preferred stock and 1¼ on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Todd Shipyards declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20. There are 85,500 shares outstanding of no par value.

The directors of the McKinley Darragh Savage Mines of Cobalt, Ltd., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct 2 to holders of record Sept. 9.

The directors of the Hart Schaffner & Marx, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

Unofficial announcement is made of the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock of Montgomery Ward Company, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 20.

St. Joseph Lead Company declared a distribution of 50 cents a share from reserve for amortization in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 9.

The Linde Air Products Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2, and a dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 30, both to holders of record Sept. 20.

Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company has passed the common dividend. Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, and 1½ per cent on second preferred stock, were declared, payable Sept. 15, 1916, to stock of record Sept. 1, 1916.

The United States Steamship Company has declared an extra dividend of ½ per cent payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16. An initial dividend of 1 per cent was paid on July 1 and an extra dividend of ½ per cent was paid on Aug. 1. A dividend of 1 per cent will be paid Sept. 1.

The American Locomotive Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 18. The last dividend on the common stock was a quarterly distribution of 1¼ per cent on Aug. 26, 1908. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable Oct. 21 to holders of record Sept. 18.

The E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and a special dividend of 23½ per cent on the common stock, payable 5½ per cent in cash and 19½ per cent in Anglo-French bonds at 97½. These dividends are payable on the outstanding common stock Sept. 15 to stock of record at 3 p. m. Aug. 31. The company also declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the debenture stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record at 3 p. m. Oct. 10. The E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company declared a dvidend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21. The dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock is payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3½	3½	3¼	3½
Ahmeek	99½	99½	99½	99½
Alaska	13	13¾	12	12¾
Allouez	67	67	66	66½
Am Ag Chem	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
Am Ag Ch pf	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Amoskeag	71	71	71	71
Amoskeag pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneu pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Sugar pf	118	118	113	118
Am Tel	131	131	130½	131
Am Wool pf	96	96¾	96	96¾
Am Zinc	33¼	33⅜	31⅜	31¾
Am Zinc pf	66½	66¾	65	65
Anaconda	84¾	84½	83½	83¾
Ariz Com	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
Atl Gulf & W I	70	71¾	69¼	70⅝
Atl Gulf pf	65	65	64¾	64¾
B & A	176	176	176	175
Bost Elevated	73½	73¾	73½	73¾
Boston & Maine	35	35	35	35
Butte & Balak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Butte & Sup	64⅞	65	62½	63
Calumet & Ariz	71¼	71¼	71	71
Calu & Hecla	570	575	570	575
Copper Range	60½	60½	58½	59
Cuban Cement	20	20	19¾	19½
East Butte	15⅛	15¼	14½	15⅛
Edison Elec	237	237	237	237
Franklin	8	8	8	8
Hancock	13½	13½	13⅞	13⅛
Hedley	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	1 ⅞
Helvetia	25c	25c	25c	25c
Inspiration	54¾	55⅜	54¾	55⅜
Isle Royale	28⅞	23⅞	28½	23½
Lake Copper	13	13	12½	12½
La Salle	4	4	4	4
Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mass	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Mass Elec	7½	8¾	7½	8¼
Mass Elec pf	42	41	42	44
Mass Gas	80¼	80¼	80	80
Mass Gas pf	80	80	80	80
Mayflower	3	3	3	3
Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
Miami	34⅜	34⅝	34	34
Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mohawk	87¾	88	87¾	88
Nevada Cons	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
New Eng Tel	127	127	126¾	126¾
N E Tel rts	4.05	4.05	4	4.05
Nipe Bay Co	154	155	151	155
North Butte	21⅛	21½	20⅞	20⅞
North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
N Y N H & H	58½	58½	57½	57½
Old Colony	140	140	140	140
Old Dominion	69	69	68¾	68½
Osceola	87	87	83	85
Quincy	89	90	89	89
Ray Cons	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
Reece Fold Mac	4	4	4	4
Shannon	8½	8¾	8½	8½
South Lake	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
St Mary's	73	73	72½	72½
Superior	15½	15½	15⅝	15½
Sup & Boston	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Swift & Co	142	143½	141	143½
Tamarack	37½	37½	35	35
Torrington	51	51½	51	51½
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Uni Shoe Mac	54	54	53½	53¾
United Fruit	164	164⅜	162	162¾
U S Smelting	70	70	68¾	69
U S Smelting pf	51	51	51	51
U S Steel	95¼	96⅜	95¼	96
Utah-Apex	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4
Utah Cons	14	14	14	14
Utah Copper	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ventura	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
West End	56	56	56	56
West End pf	72	72	72	72
W H McElwain	100½	100½	100½	100½
Winona	5	5¼	5	5¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Swift & Co 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
U S Sm 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Western Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following named securities were sold at public auction today: 2 Commonwealth Trust Co, 175, off 2¾; 50 Hamilton Mfg, 82, off ⅛; 3 West Point Mfg, 170, up 9¾; 50 Sullivan Machinery, 129½, up 6; 50 Pacific Mills, 144½-143¾, up 1¾; 10 Library Bureau pref, 102⅝, up 2⅝; 2 Mt Wollaston National Bank, 130, up 2¼; 10 Weetamoe Mills, 90, up 32⅞; 2 Pepperell Mfg, 172¼, up 22¼.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

OMAHA RAILWAY

July—	1916	1915
Total receipts	$1,647,960	$1,433,333
Net income	273,555	123,763

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

	1916	Increase
Third week August	$124,288	$11,507
From July 1	839,165	118,131

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

July—		
Total revenue	$5,842,492	$933,666
Net revenue	1,022,661	491,364

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

July—		
Total revenue	$1,058,683	$157,803
Net revenue	228,601	$2,999

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compares with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year:

Wednesday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$24,063,835	$22,422,690
Balances	3,263,752	623,374

Sub-treasury credit $113,782.

PROVISIONS

UNITED STATES PRODUCE REPORTS

Peaches and cantaloupes were in moderate demand on Aug. 29; new potatoes were in good demand and the demand for onions was generally slow, according to telegraphic reports sent from various cities to the Boston office of the federal department of agriculture.

Boston cantaloupe markets opened steady with a moderate demand. One carload of peaches from Colorado arrived here yesterday. One carload from Colorado and three from California arrived in Cincinnati. The demand was moderate. In Buffalo there were no fresh arrivals. The market was strong with a good demand.

Four carloads of peaches arrived in Boston yesterday. The market was steady with a moderate demand. In Kansas City the market was dull, with a moderate demand. Washington markets received approximately 1800 packages express from Maryland and Virginia. The market was steady with a good demand. The quality of the peaches was irregular.

A steady market with a moderate demand for new potatoes opened in Boston yesterday. Fifty-nine carloads from Maine arrived in addition to one from New Jersey. In Pittsburgh seven carloads arrived from Maine, 11 from New Jersey, two from Virginia, and two from Maryland. The demand was good and the market steady. Both the quality and condition of the potatoes were good. In St. Louis the market was strong and demand good.

Onions sold in an active market and with good demand for good stock in Philadelphia yesterday. New York markets were declining with a slow demand. The demand was also slow in Boston, although the market was steady.

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 24 bbls potatoes, 1826 watermelons, 9 bxs figs, 24 bbls squash, 80 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts

Today—Apples 96 bbls, berries 720 crts, peaches 3957 bskts and crts, watermelons 7 cars, cantaloupes 5 cars, California oranges 1484 bxs, California deciduous fruit 24 cars, pineapples 94 crts, grapes 11,675 carriers, raisins 20 bxs, figs 9 bxs, peanuts 330 bgs, potatoes 22,472 bu, sweet potatoes 1534 bbls, onions 971 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 356 pkgs, last year 930 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.25@9.25; special short patents, $8.95@9.35; spring clears in sacks, $6.85@7.50; winter patents, $7.35@8.25; winter clears, $6.85@7.50; winter straights, $7@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.30@8.30.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.00½c; No. 3 yellow, $1; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1@1.00½; No. 3 yellow, 99½@$1.

Oats—Spot, car lots No. 1 clipped white, 60c; No. 2 clipped white, 58c; No. 3 clipped white, 57c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 59@59½c; fancy 38 lbs, 58½@59c; regular 38 lbs, 57½@58c; regular 36 lbs, 56½@57c.

Millfeed—Middlings, $27.25@33; spring bran, sacked, $26.75@27.25; winter bran, sacked, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $27.50@30.50; red dog, $36; linseed meal $40; cotton seed meal, $35.50@36.75.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.94@1.96; oatmeal, rolled, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.32.

Hay—No. 1 small, new, $20@21; No. 2, large, new, $19.50; No. 2, small, new, $18.50; No. 3, new, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Oat, $9; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.75; red kidneys, $5.50@5.75; yellow eyes, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.50; California small white, $6@6.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6¾@7c lb.

Onions—Native, per box, $1.25; Connecticut river, per 100-lb bag, $2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—Maine, $2@2.10 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $2@2.75 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 33½@34c; western creamery extras, 33@33½c; western firsts, 31@32c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 47@48c; eastern extras, 44@45c; western extras, 38@40c; western prime firsts, 32@33c; western firsts, 29@30c; storage extras, 29c; storage firsts, 27½@28½c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $2.50@3; blueberries, 11@14c; cantaloupes, $1.50@3 crt; flats, 75c@$1.25; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $1.50@3 per 6-bskt carrier; bskt, 65c@$1.15; grapes, early varieties, 90c@$1 per 8-bskt carrier; pony bskts, 12@13c; pineapples, $2@4 per crt.

Apples—Astrachans, $2@3 bbl; Duchess, $2@3; Williams, $2@3.25; Gravensteins, $2.50@3; pears, $1@1.50 bu; bu bxs 25c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.05@7.10c a pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.30c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

ENGLISH STEAMSHIP MERGER

LONDON, England—The sanction of the treasury has now been given whereby the Peninsular & Oriental S. S. Company absorbs the New Zealand Shipping Company. The capital of the Peninsular-Oriental will be increased by £907,990, making the total capital £5,745,000.

COTTON CONDITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The final report of the National Ginners Association makes the end August condition 62.7. According to advices reaching here earlier in the week the preliminary returns indicated a condition of about 64.9 per cent.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv A	86	85	86
Alaska cv B	85	85	85
Am Ag Chem d 5s	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
Am For Sec 5s wi	98	98	98
Am T&T col 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95¾	95½
Atch gen 4s	92½	92½	92½
Atch adj 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
Atch 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
At C Line clt	83½	83½	83½
Beth Steel fdg	100¼	100¼	100¼
B & O 3½s	92½	92⅜	92⅜
B & O 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
B & O cv 4½s	94⅛	94¼	94¼
B & O SW 3½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
B R T 5s 1918	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Cent Leather 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
C B & Q 4s	97⅜	97¾	97⅜
C & O cv 5s	92½	97¼	92⅜
C & O cv 4½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
C & O 4½s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Col So 5s	102½	102½	102½
Col Indus 5s	76¼	76¾	76¾
Cuban Am Sug 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
D & R G 4½s	83	83	83
D & R G 4s	75	75	75
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	99⅝	99½	99½
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
Dom Can 4s '21 wi	99½	99½	99½
Erie gml	71½	71½	71½
Erie cv B	72½	72½	72½
Gen Electric 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Hud & Man inc	27½	27½	27½
Ill Steel 4½	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Indiana Steel 5s	102½	102½	102½
Int Ag Corp 5s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
Int MM 4½s	108½	108½	108½
Int MM 6s wi	97	97	97
Inter-Met 4½s	73	73	73
IRT fdg 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
Int Paper 5s	92	92	92
Int Paper 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾
Kan City So 5s	89¾	89½	89¾
L & N 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
Mo Pac 17s st guar	94½	94	94
Mo Pac 5s 1917	99¼	99¼	99¼
Mont Power 5s	97½	97⅜	97⅜
Nat Tube 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
NY NH & H 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
N Y Cent 4½s	92⅛	92	92
N Y Cent 6s	111½	111⅜	111⅜
N Y Cent 4s	90	90	90
N Y Cent cn 4s	82½	82½	82½
N Y C 4½s 1965	109¼	108¾	109¼
N Y C 4s 1959	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
N Y C 4½s 1963	108½	108½	108½
N Y C 4¼s 1964	103¾	103¾	103¾
N Y Ry 5s	57¼	57¼	57¼
N Y Tel 4½s	98	98	98
Ore Short Line 4s	92	92	92
Ore Short L 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Pac T & T 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
Republic Cuba 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
Rep I&S 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
R I ctf 5s sta	50	50	50
R I fdg 4s	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
R I 5s	56¾	56¾	56¾
Seabd A L adj 5s	64½	64½	64½
So Pac cv 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
So Pac cv 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
So Pac fdg 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
So Ry gn 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼
StL&SF in wi	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
StL&SF A wi	68¾	68¾	68¾
StL&SF gl ctf st 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾
StL&SF fdg ctf st	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
StL&SF gl ctf	72⅝	72½	72⅝
St Paul 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
St Paul cv 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
St Paul cv 4½s	100½	100⅛	100⅛
St Paul fdg 4½s	92¼	92	92
Tenn Cop cv 6s fpd	92¼	92	92
U RR SF 4s	34	33	33
U P 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
U S Realty 5s	70¼	70	70
U S Steel 5s	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
Va-Car Chem 5s	97½	97½	97½
Va Ry 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Wa-P T 1st 4s	1¾	1¾	1¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	....	99	....
Coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
Coupon	101¼	....	101¼	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
Coupon	110¾	....	110¾	....
Panama 2s, '36	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	101½	....	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....	101½	....

SEPTEMBER WHEAT BREAKS SHARPLY

CHICAGO, Ill.—September wheat closed 2⅞ below the opening, a loss of 4⅜ cents per bushel from Tuesday's close. December wheat was down 4½ from Tuesday's figure, while May was off 4¾ cents. A heavy selling movement took place just before the market closed, due to fears of the traders that a railroad strike could not be averted.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	15.69	15.78	15.69	15.68
Dec	15.73	15.85	15.65	15.75
Jan	15.77	15.90	15.70	15.81
March	15.96	16.02	15.87	15.95
May	16.07	16.13	16.00	16.07
July	16.06	16.18	16.08	16.11

Spots, 15.85, up .10.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, 18 to 19 points net higher; sales 5000 bales, including 4000 American; Oct.-Nov. 9.49d, Jan.-Feb. 9.42d, March-April 9.40½d, May-June 9.39d.

INVESTING ON LONDON BOARD RECEIVES CHECK

Various Departments Are Only Steady on Account of Impending French Loan — American Rails Are Rather Uncertain

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England — Markets were steady at the close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—The impending French war loan checked investment demands on the stock exchange today, and the markets were about steady with a spotty appearance. Gilt-edged securities paused after an overnight rise. Home rails were firmer, with passenger lines the strongest. American railway shares showed a heavy tone at times.

The French loan lacked steadiness, and was quoted at 85, but other allied bonds were strong. An increasingly normal appearance was noted in French and Russian exchange.

Shell transport trading securities were in demand.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols money	59¼	..
British 4½s	96¼	⅛
Atchison	102⅜	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	84⅜	⅛
Canadian Pacific, ex-div	177¼	*⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	..
Chicago Great Western	12¼	⅛
St. Paul	92⅜	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	14	..
Erie	37¼	*⅛
do 1st pf	52½	⅛
Illinois Central	100⅞	⅛
Kansas & Texas	4⅛	*1¼
Louisville & Nashville	129⅜	*⅛
New York Central	103⅛	⅛
Norfolk & Western, ex-div	129¼	⅛
Ontario & Western	26½	..
Pennsylvania	55½	..
Reading	104¼	⅜
Southern Pacific, ex-div	98	..
Union Pacific, ex-div	139⅜	⅝
United States Steel, ex-div	95⅜	⅜

*Advance.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 5881 tubs 520 bxs 377,785 lbs butter, 651 bxs cheese, 6187 cs eggs; 1915, 4611 tubs 1620 bxs 291,472 lbs butter, 95 bxs cheese, 4210 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,492 pkgs butter, 5872 bxs cheese, 17,574 cs eggs; 1915, 15,439 pkgs butter, 3432 bxs cheese, 16,071 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29—Egg market firm; cs returned 22½c, cs included 23c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Butter market easy; extras 31c, extra firsts 30½c, firsts 28@29½c, packing stock 23¼@24½c, receipts 12,185 pkgs. Egg market easy; firsts 25@25½c, ordinary firsts 23@23½c, dirties 15@17c, refrigerators 27@27½c; receipts 9059 cs.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	27c	27c	27c
Bingham	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Bolivar	71c	71c	71c
Boston Arizona	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
Boston Corbin	55c	55c	55c
Boston Ely	99c	95c	95c
Boston Montana	80c	74c	77c
Butte London	62c	62c	62c
Calumet-Corbin	2½c	2½c	2½c
Champion	12c	11c	12c
Chief	2	2	2
Cons Arizona	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
Crystal Copper	1 1-16	95c	1 1-16
Davis Daly	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Eagle Bluebell	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Earle Eagle	34c	33c	34c
First National Copper	4⅛	3⅞	4
Fortuna	20c	18c	19c
Gilpin	14c	12c	14c
Goldfield Cons	82c	79c	79c
Gold Lake	20c	15c	19c
Homa Oil	79c	76c	76c
Iron Cap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Jerome	1½	1½	1½
Lion Hill	20c	20c	20c
Majestic	56c	55c	55c
Mexican Metals	40c	33c	36c
Midas	19c	16c	19c
Mojave Tungsten	3 1-16	3⅛	3⅛
Mother Lode	37c	37c	37c
Nevada Douglas	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16
New Baltic	2	2	2
New Cornelia	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Nixon	38c	33c	36c
Ohio Copper	9c	9c	9c
Pacific	1 1-16	1¼	1¼
Porcupine Premier	20c	20c	20c
Shamrock	61c	61c	61c
Silver Pick	16c	14c	14c
Truro Steel	4	2⅝	4
United Verde Ex	33¼	33	33
Zinc	1	75c	90c

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.42¼	1.43⅜	1.37⅞	1.39¼
Dec	1.46	1.47⅜	1.41½	1.42⅜
May	1.40	1.49⅜	1.43½	1.45⅜
Corn—				
Sept	.85⅜	.86	.85	.85½b
Dec	.73¼	.74	.72⅜	.72⅜-
May	.76⅜	.77¼	.75⅜	.76¼-
Oats—				
Sept	.44½	.45¼	.43⅜	.44
Dec	.47⅜	.47⅞	.46⅜	.46⅜
May	.51	.51¼-	.49⅜	.50¼
Pork—				
Sept	...	27.55	27.43	27.46
Oct	...	26.10	26.05	26.05
Dec	...	23.52	23.42	23.50
Jan	...	....	....	24.60
Lard—				
Sept	13.85	14.00	13.82	13.87
Oct	13.92	14.02	13.87	13.92
Dec	...	13.67	13.52	13.55
Jan	...	13.62	13.50	13.52

For the accommodation of patrons of excursion No. 7 from Springfield to Boston and return today, the Boston & Albany provided two 12-car special trains, which arrived at South station at 9:22 and 9:27 a. m. Returning, the specials leave the terminal at 7:40 and 8 p. m.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

WOOL PRICES CONTINUE TO SHOW A FIRM TREND

Comparatively Large Quantities of Canadian Product Find Their Way Into the United States—New England Farmers May Raise More Sheep

Wool houses, in general, are looking forward to a normal buying movement soon, while mill owners are willing to wait awhile, hoping that prices will turn out somewhat more favorable for them. There seems to be an open market, however, for whatever clips there may be forthcoming. Owners are not weakening in prices, knowing that it would be well-nigh impossible to replace stock, without making a sacrifice.

Canadian wools are finding their way into the United States in comparatively large quantities since the tariff rates have been withdrawn.

No doubt a profitable demand will continue in this country for the lightweight season goods now being offered, as well as for the fall and winter lines on men's wear. The mills have plenty of orders on hand and large supplies were acquired previous to the vacation season to meet the present demands. However, the need of manufacturers for wool increases as time goes on.

Prices on pulled and scoured wools remain firm, and the future outlook on these seems good.

Sampling is going on in territory wools at a good rate, but only a fair amount has changed hands.

When new goods are placed on the market in carpets and rugs in about two months, prices will tend to rise, because the price of materials has advanced all along the line; but this ought to give the market a certain firmness which it might not otherwise possess.

The Oregon wool clip is smaller than in 1915, but a better price has been obtained for this year's goods.

A movement is in progress to increase the interest of New England farmers in sheep raising. Massachusetts has much idle land suitable for this purpose, but farmers have been hampered in their efforts to utilize the land, because of western competition.

There is not much to be said about fleece wools, since there has been only slight activity in this direction.

Spinners are having a fair amount of business and there is a brighter outlook for the coming month throughout the wool market, although not much change is to be noted at present. Buyers have shown a preference lately for woolens over worsteds.

In foreign wools the supply of merinos is scant. There is little business being done between England and the United States, because values are so high. Crossbred quotations remain firm.

Receipts of wool for the week just passed averaged nearly twice the amount shipped. About 7,500,000 pounds came in, while about 3,500,000 went out. These show lower figures than last week on both receipts and shipments.

American dyestuffs have been exported in much greater quantity this year than last. With a new German dye factory being established in the United States and with the aforementioned conditions existing it seems as though the anxiety of mill owners on this particular situaton ought to be lessened.

ATLANTIC, GULF'S NET EARNINGS MAKE RECORD

June Gross Twice Exceeded This Year, but Balance of Profits Crosses $900,000 Mark

June gross earnings of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company have been twice exceeded this year. April and May total income was slightly greater. In no month, however, has the company reached a balance of profits crossing the $900,000 mark. The actual net profits of $929,491 were $62,000 larger than in May and completely refute the earlier expectation that June net might show a comparative decline.

In its first half year Atlantic, Gulf earned a balance for interest and dividends of $3,830,517, which is $800,000 more than it has earned in any entire year in its history and three times the average earnings up to the end of 1914.

Inasmuch as the parent organization now has net income sufficient to take care of the interest on its $14,812,000 5 per cent collateral trust bonds, it is considered that all of the $3,830,517 net for the six months belongs to the stocks. This balance is equal to $23.20 per share of common after taking out the half year's preferred dividend at the 5 per cent rate.

There has been a very rapid expansion in Atlantic, Gulf earning power during the June quarter. The net of the three months to March 31 was $1,172,000. The June quarter's profits were $2,658,000, or at the annual rate of $70 per share on the preferred. This progressive improvement is expected to continue for several months to come. All this makes any estimate of common share profits for 1916 based on so simple an expedient as multiplying the $23 per share shown for the half year by two entirely improper and incorrect.

Atlantic, Gulf gross in the half year ran at the rate of $31,000,000 yearly, which is an increase of 55 per cent over the 1915 total. The June quarter, however, showed gross income at an annual rate of nearly $36,000,000. It is not unlikely that the full year will see the accumulation of $35,000,000 of gross receipts.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 30)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S.
Baltimore—A. Schenthal and William Morris of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore Bargain House; Adams.
Baltimore—M. and M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; Avery.
Baltimore—S. Kalker; U. S.
Bermuda—E. M. Young of Young Bros.; U. S.
Brooklyn—H. Kronig; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—M. Ellison; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—Phil Selzer and Abe Sachs; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen's; Tour.
Fulton, N. Y.—E. L. Lamb of E. L. Lamb & Co.; Essex.
Indianapolis—A. G. Brown of G. J. Morott Co.; Tour.
Indianapolis—S. Kingsbury of Marot's Dept. Store; Essex.
Milwaukee—C. J. Ballman of Schuster Stores; Thorndike.
New York—Josi Alvarez; U. S.
New York—W. P. Smith; U. S.
Oklahoma City—W. T. Head of Head Sample Shoe Store; Essex.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl Co.; Tour.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian, Barker Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Russia—L. E. Matalas; 190 South St.
Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—F. D. Mullen; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
San Francisco—John T. Reedy of The Emporium; Sea Shore.
San Francisco—L. F. Goodman of Goodman & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—M. Katchinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.
San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—J. A. Alvarez; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.
Scranton—J. M. Temko of J. M. Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.
Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.
St. Louis—L. Rosenvasser; U. S.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—E. Stibbe of Stibbe & Block; Essex.
Amsterdam, Holland—J. Speelman; Essex.
Annville, Pa.—W. K. Brunner; U. S.
Ekaterinoder, Russia—L. E. Matalas of C. I. Fotiades; 190 South st.
Rio de Janeiro—Flavio M. Novaes: U. S.
St. Louis—E. M. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BIG PROFITS OF THE LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY

With Lackawanna Steel's net profits for its $34,750,000 stock running at the rate of slightly better than $1,100,000 a month it is thought probable that directors will not long defer the initiation of dividends. The expected rate is 6 or 7 per cent, with a feeling in certain quarters that prospects for the next few years amply warrant the higher distribution.

As earnings are now running the company could show its dividend earned in a trifle over two months, so that it is correct to say that the 7 per cent rate is being earned between five and six times.

August profits should make another new high monthly record and it is extremely probable that the September quarter will produce a net for the stock of very close to $3,500,000 compared with $3,067,000 in the June quarter.

Lackawanna Steel has finally discharged the last of about $2,000,000 obligations incurred in paying off at maturity $6,000,000 6 per cent notes which came due March 1. These notes were part of an original issue of $10,000,000, all of which have now been retired out of surplus earnings.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Petition has been filed for charter for Industrial Trust Company to be located in Boston. Among incorporators are Curtis G. Metzler, William Albrecht, Charles Wirth and William H. Hayes.

Net earnings of Todd shipyards for quarter to end Aug. 31 are estimated to be in excess of $750,000 after providing for all interest and sinking fund payments including interest and sinking fund on five-year 6 per cent notes.

At South station, Boston, New Haven carries about 80,000 passengers each way every day in the week. Boston & Albany carries about 20,000 each way daily. At North station Boston & Maine handles on average every day in week about 85,000.

Exports of general merchandise at New York Tuesday totaled $10,608,240, and compared with a year ago show an increase of $4,110,655. Imports totaled $5,014,074, an increase of $115,348.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 67½c, up ⅜c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32d, up 3-16d.

BIG GAINS IN AUTO OUTPUTS ARE IN SIGHT

Season of 1916 Just Closed Record Breaker in Point of Production, and No Signs of Let-Up in Demand Noticeable

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 1916 automobile season closed Aug. 1 with estimated output of about 1,200,000 cars, compared with slightly more than 700,000 in 1915 season and about 570,000 in 1914 season. Demand, according to trade authorities, shows no signs of let-up, and plans are being made for as big increases in production in the coming season as in the year just closed.

Buick Company in year ended July 31 turned out 80,000 cars, out of General Motors total of 132,000 and plans 122,000 for 1917 season. If other General Motors companies plan the same gain as Buick, scheduled output of General Motors this year will be close to 200,000 cars. General Motors production in 1915 fiscal period was 76,000 cars.

Maxwell Company plans to manufacture 120,000 cars in the season just beginning, which would compare with 60,498 in year ended July 31, 1916, with 32,281 in 1915 and 16,366 in 1914.

Saxon has a scheduled production for 1917 of 45,000 compared with 25,399 in 12 months ended June last, 12,000 in 1915 and 8000 in 1914.

With the new modeled car and reduced price, trade authorities believe a Ford production and sale of between 750,000 and 1,000,000 will not be beyond possibility.

Fiscal periods of motor companies are not all uniform, and accurate statistics are not available in all cases for output in the so-called automobile season ending Aug. 1. The following table has been prepared showing scheduled output for 1916 fiscal periods of a representative list of manufacturers with comparison for two previous years. Note is made in the first column of the month ending with which the year's figures in the following three columns are for, viz.:

	Fiscal period	1916	1915	1914
Ford	July	523,920	308,213	258,307
Willys-Overland	Dec	200,000	95,000	48,000
General Motors	July	132,000	76,000	58,987
Chevrolet	Dec	96,000	20,000	5,000
Studebaker	Dec	75,000	46,845	35,460
Dodge	July	60,390	*17,948	....
Maxwell	July	60,366	32,281	16,366
Hudson	Dec	30,000	20,000	10,300
Reo	Dec	30,000	19,800	12,000
Saxon	June	25,399	12,000	8,000
Chalmers	Dec	25,000	15,000	....
Paige Detroit	July	17,000	7,749	5,262
Hupp	Dec	16,000	11,000	10,262
Chandler	Dec	15,000	8,000	....
Mitchell	July	15,000	6,186	3,500
Packard	July	12,750	4,908	3,612
Grant	July	10,000	4,189	1,982
White	Dec	8,100	....	....
Haynes	July	6,700	3,780	1,780
Cole	July	6,000	4,000	1,911
Regal	July	5,500	3,897	2,052
Stearns	July	3,000	1,000	750
National	July	2,502	753	....
Stutz	July	2,000	1,079	643
Locomobile	July	1,747	1,436	970
Simplex	July	225	156	152

*Six months.

Scheduled output in 1917 season of the following campanies is as follows, according to official advices: Packard, 15,000; Regal, 6200; Stearns, 5000; National 4800, and Stutz, 4000. W. C. Durant plans an output of 150,000 Chevrolet cars.

Packard production of pleasure cars in 1916 was 7750; in 1915, 1893; in 1914, 2809. Output of trucks in 1916 was 5000; in 1915, 4908, and in 1914, 803. White Company in 1915 calendar year turned out 2100 pleasure cars and 6000 trucks.

STOCKS AMONG NEWS PRINT MILLS RUNNING SHORT

United States and Canada Have Only Limited Supply on Hand—Shipments Exceed Output

United States and Canadian mills had on hand at the beginning of this month only about a fortnight's supply of news print. The July shipments of American mills exceeded production by 3676 tons, but the situation was partly retrieved by the ability of Canadian mills to produce 1369 tons more than they shipped.

It is figured in the trade that 93 per cent of maximum capacity is about what the mills can produce month in and month out, the remaining 7 per cent representing the proportion by which estimates fall short. When, therefore, consumption amounts to more than 93 per cent of maximum productive capacity, a shortage begins. Such a shortage exists today and will continue unless the campaign among newspapers for restriction of consumption through condensation of news accomplishes its object.

Between July, 1915, and July, 1916, stocks of news print in the United States and Canada declined approximately 30,000 tons, or 32 per cent. It is called obvious from the production figures that the newspapers of this continent will have to look to Canada to meet any further expansion in consumptive requirements. Duty free paper (if valued at 2½ cents a pound or less), combined with the prohibition against shipment of wood from crown lands in Canada, have made of the American news print industry a static proposition. Thus, although American mills increased production in July only 4684 tons over the previous July, to a total of 86,321 tons, Canadian mills increased their output 8144 tons to 43,856 tons.

The following table condensed from the report of the News Print Manufacturers' Association shows the details of production, shipments and stocks:

	Production	Shipments	Stk on hand
United States mills:			
July, 1916	86,321	89,997	40,961
7 mos, 1916	626,964	646,075	....
July, 1915	82,637	82,727	63,123
Incr, July-July	3,684	7,270	*22,162
Canadian mills:			
July, 1916	*43,856	42,487	22,136
7 mos, 1916	307,312	311,215	....
July, 1915	35,712	36,597	29,951
Incr, July-July	8,144	5,890	*7,815
Total mills:			
July, 1916	130,177	132,484	63,097
7 mos, 1916	934,276	957,290	....
July, 1915	118,349	119,324	93,074
Incr, July-July	11,828	13,160	*29,977

*Decrease.

RUSSIAN RUBLES IN THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Strength Recently Displayed Due to Entrance of Rumania Into World War, Says Banker

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to an international banker, the rise in ruble exchange to 31.85 in the last several days has been based on anticipations that Rumania would declare war on Austria. It is recalled that buying by the National City Bank, fiscal agent for the Russian government, was chiefly instrumental in putting up the rate, and it supposed the buying was for account of Russian bankers, who early last week were aware of coming development in the Balkans. It is figured that Rumania's entrance will be of tremendous assistance to Russia and her allies in making an outlet for Russia's exports. Should this be accomplished, Russian exports would rise rapidly, and to a great extent rectify her present international trade balance, which is heavily against her.

Duration of this improvement in Russian exchange will naturally depend on future developments in the Balkan theater. Any steady advance will, of course, favor participants in the loan of $50,000,000 to the Russian government, because of provision that they shall share equally with the Russian government any profit from an advance in rubles. There will be no opportunity for a profit from this source until exchange has crossed 33 1-3, the rate at which the bankers who handled the loan were allowed the credit in Petrograd against the loan of $50,000,000 in New York. After that it will lie entirely in discretion of the bankers when to avail themselves of the Petrograd credit.

The loan of $50,000,000 is secured by deposit by Russian government of 150,000,000 gold rubles in Imperial Bank of Russia, or at ratio of one ruble for every 33 1-3 cents of credit allowed here, which compares with the exchange of 51½ cents. The ruble credit thus established is subject to call of the banking group. The bankers may sell ruble exchange on the Imperial Bank to amount of 150,000,000 rubles and with the proceeds pay off at their discretion a corresponding amount of participation receipts, allotting one half of whatever profit they may make on the exchange transaction to holders of participation receipts and the other half to the Russian government.

This option, however, the bankers will exercise only if ruble exchange has risen above 33 1-3 cents. For example, if at the end of the first year the loan rubles have advanced about 33 1-3 cents and the bankers have succeeded in selling the 150,000,000 ruble credit at an average rate of 40 cents, or $60,000,000 in all, $50,000,000 will be applied to payment of participation receipts, while $10,000,000 will be div[illegible] between them and the Russian g[illegible]ment.

Another w[illegible]n which improvement in Russian credit has been reflected as the result of the declaration of war by Rumania has been the advance in New York of the 5½ per cent imperial government loan issued in Petrograd. For some months American investors, attracted by the possibility of securing a yield of about 13 per cent, have been purchasing the bonds in the neighborhood of $300 per 1000-ruble bond. Latterly, however, the price has advanced, in some instances to $320.

NEW ENGLAND'S PARTICIPATION IN BRITISH LOAN

For a variety of reasons the $250,000,000 British loan did not meet with response in the New England section. Local participation is now understood not to have exceeded $10,000,000. On the other hand, Chicago and New York were very heavy buyers, which accounts for the fact that the loan subscriptions closed Saturday.

New England did more than its share in making the Anglo-French loan a go. It is said that of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French bonds, New England took something more than $100,000,000. This is really more than 20 per cent of the issue because the actual amount available for individual purchases was probably cut down to about $300,000,000 through the enormous blocks taken by such munition companies as du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, American Locomotive and others. On this basis New England took fully one third.

CITY BANKS' CASH RESERVE MARGIN LESS

Reform of Banking and Currency System Has Led to Lowering From 25 Per Cent Point Formerly Considered Proper

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A short time ago a 25 per cent cash reserve was considered the proper margin for city banks to hold against their deposit liabilities. Anything below that was thought unsafe. Reform of the banking and currency system led to the lowering of this margin of safety to 18 per cent reserve for the central reserve city banks, 15 per cent for the reserve city banks and 12 per cent for the country banks. Since lowering these reserve requirements the country has become accustomed to unusually large surpluses carried by the banks.

Had there not been this reform in the matter of reserve, the banks, especially those in the cities, would now, in many cases, be considerably below their reserve requirements. It does not follow that they would have allowed their reserves to fall to the present level under those conditions, but would, early, have put a stop to the extension of credits.

Only as a matter of curiosity—for the safety of the present reserve requirements is not in dispute—it may be pointed out that instead of a surplus of $869,408,000, the national banks of the country on May 1 last would have shown a surplus of only $323,117,000 if the former requirements obtained at the present time. Even this smaller surplus was largely due to the country banks, as the banks in the central reserve cities were well below their former reserve requirements and the reserve city banks had only a small surplus.

New York city national banks, for instance, instead of showing a surplus of $57,061,000, would have a deficit of $70,590,000. Chicago would show a deficit of $20,380,000, Boston $7,917,000, and Philadelphia $7,512,000. Against a deficit of $97,483,000 for all central reserve cities, the surplus for the reserve cities would be $3,896,000, while the country banks would still have a surplus of $416,704,000 under the former requirements.

It is also interesting to observe that the New York clearing house members last Saturday would have shown a deficit of $170,727,000 instead of the average surplus of $125,906,000 had the former reserve requirements been in force, of which the trust companies would have contributed $119,492,000. In this calculation reserve with depositories is regarded as cash and the former requirements taken on a 25 per cent basis.

The following tables show the reserve of the national banks, according to the May 1 report, based upon the new and the old reserve requirements; also the new and old reserves of the New York clearing house members on Aug. 26:

NATIONAL BANK REPORT—MAY 1

	New reserve surplus		Old reserve
New York city	$57,061,000	Def.	$70,590,000
Chicago	13,301,000	Def.	20,380,000
St. Louis	1,409,000	Def.	6,513,000
Cen. res. cities	91,771,000	Def.	97,483,000
Boston	23,177,000	Def.	7,917,000
Philadelphia	31,653,000	Def.	7,512,000
All res. cities	253,661,000	Sur.	3,896,000
All country bks	523,976,000	Sur.	416,704,000
Total U. States	$869,408,000	Sur.	$323,117,000

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS—AUG. 19

Nat. banks	$108,571,500	Def.	$37,676,000
State banks	7,937,000	Def.	13,559,000
Trust comp's	9,397,500	Def.	119,492,000
Total	$125,906,000	Def.	170,727,000

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANIES HAVE DECIDED GROWTH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia Rapid Transit's volume of business last fiscal year was within about $2,100,000 of the amount handled by Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the gross receipts of the former company having been $25,839,343 and those of the latter having been $27,948,772. Both companies have had decided growth in traffic in the past five years, but that of Brooklyn reflects considerable extension of the system and acquisition of new lines as well. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, each of the companies did less than $22,000,000 gross business. The yearly gains since then are given in the table below. In one year, 1915, Philadelphia Rapid Transit gross earnings decreased $412,207 but this temporary setback was more than recovered by the gain of $1,995,738 last year. The average increase has been 4.22 per cent per annum.

Yr end June 30:	Phila R T gross	Inc over prev year	B R T gross	Inc over Prev yr
1916	$25,839,343	$1,995,738	$27,948,772	$1,521,086
1915	23,843,605	*412,207	26,427,686	869,436
1914	24,255,812	328,633	25,558,250	1,405,962
1913	23,927,179	1,226,488	24,152,288	925,738
1912	22,700,691	1,171,223	23,226,550	1,240,007
1911	21,529,468	....	21,986,543	....

*Decrease.

Greatly enlarged net earning capacity is shown by Philadelphia Rapid Transit, its net earnings last year having been more than $1,000,000 larger than those of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, though five years ago they were about equal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The feature of foreign exchange market today has been the continued strength in roubles, the quotation having advanced to 34½ compared with a close of 34 yesterday. Demand sterling 4.75¾, cables 4.76⅞; franc checks 5.89, cables 5.88½; reichmarks checks 70¾ and cables 70 13-16.

SHORT TEXAS COTTON CROP SENDS PRICES SOARING

Movement of New Staple Considerably Ahead of Average—Top Crop Expected to Be Fairly Heavy, Which May Add Substantially to Final Total Yield

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GALVESTON, Tex.—Sensational crop news from Texas and Oklahoma, based on continued hot and dry weather, which has steadily grown more severe, has caused an unprecedented buying movement of cotton in all the market centers of the country, and prices have bounded upward at a rate seldom if ever seen in United States. Alarming crop conditions are reported from some sections. Cotton which six weeks ago looked as if it were sure to make half a bale to the acre, now cannot produce more than a quarter of a bale, even with the most favorable weather conditions, it is said. These reports are not from isolated sections, but come from large areas in the recognized cotton-growing portions of Texas and Oklahoma. Such a reduction in the size of the crop, when once traders were brought face to face with a full realization of the fact that the yield had really been cut short, caused a stampede in all the cotton exchanges; and there was a rush of buying that sent prices up by leaps and bounds.

The demand for spot cotton in the South has been growing steadily lately. Mills have been building additions and installing new machinery in an effort to keep up with war orders, and this has greatly increased their consumption. Since the mills were already operating on a hand-to-mouth policy, buying cotton only as they needed it, and were not maintaining any stocks or surplus on hand, when the price began to show a tendency to advance at an alarming rate, mill men rushed into the market as buyers, expecting to purchase enough cotton to keep their mills in operation until the new crop began to move in quantities sufficient to meet their needs. This buying movement on the part of southern mills played no small part in the recent sensational advances.

New crop cotton is moving in considerable volume in southern and central Texas, and first bales have been received even in towns in the Texas Panhandle and in central Oklahoma. The movement this year is considerably ahead of the average and is taken as one of the strong indications of a short crop.

Some rains have fallen in Texas, but these have been mere showers and have been in isolated sections. In southwestern Texas there have been heavy rains, but the damage resulting to cotton more than offset any advantage which the crop might have received. In many fields all the cotton open in the fields was beaten from the stalks and into the ground in such a manner that it was a total loss. The cotton plants were also stripped of their foliage, and all fruit, including grown bolls and forms and squares.

There were also heavy rains over the South Plains country of Texas. Not much cotton is grown in this section, and consequently little benefit to the staple in this state was realized from the precipitation.

One county agricultural demonstration agent takes the position that the wind and rain in stripping the leaves from the cotton plants would prove of benefit, in that the sunshine could reach the plant and more fruit would thereby be put on. This view is not generally adhered to, however. Thus if any cotton is put on these plants thus stripped, the forms will have to grow, and it is believed that the time is too short for much cotton to be grown.

Although present drought conditions are growing serious, the size of the cotton crop in Texas and Oklahoma depends much on the lateness of low temperatures. Prolonged warmth would give more time for the top crop to mature and would thereby mean a larger yield. Even if rain does not fall soon in the dry sections, the nights are cool now and heavy dews will be sufficient to keep the cotton plants green and in condition for new crop to put on. The top crop will be reasonably heavy. The yield in Texas may not be cut as short as some cotton men now predict.

Cotton buyers seem to have more or less fath in the self-made weather prophets and are willing to trust their course to a considerable degree on what they say.

Picking operations are now in full swing in much of the Texas and Panhandle sections. From many localities come complaints of shortage of labor, but the surplus labor in the state is being distributed so as to supply those sections in need.

Farmers in those parts of Texas where the cotton is being picked and ginned are not selling all their staple as fast as it is gathered, but they are following the advice of economic experts who advocate the use of the warehouses.

These warehouses have been built and are now under the supervision of the state marketing and warehouse department, and cotton stored in them has the guarantee of the state back of that storage to the effect that the warehouse is properly managed and insured against loss.

Clarence Ousley, director of the department of extension of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, has issued an appeal to the Texas farmers, asking them to plant more food crops next year and less cotton and thus control the supply and thereby control the price. Mr. Ousley also urges the warehousing of cotton and its sale as the demand varies.

BOSTON & MAINE STOCK'S PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Level Has Just Reached Lowest of Year, but Still Many Points Above Bottom of 1915

Coincident with the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Boston & Maine railroad the stock fell to 34, the lowest price of the year by a full point. The previous 1916 low was made in January last.

In February, when the outlook for a peaceful reorganization appeared fairly bright, and progress was apparently being made with the plan then proposed, the common stock sold as high as 52, which was the top price since 1914. Soon after that the Boston & Lowell, Fitchburg and Lowell & Andover had approved the consolidation plan. It was also thought possible that the Connecticut River and the Concord & Montreal roads might come in.

The day following the recent decision of the directors not to ask for another extension of the $13,300,000 notes and the filing of the petition on Aug. 22 by the Intercontinental Rubber Company asking for the appointment of a receiver, Boston & Maine dropped more than 4 points to 37 and has since declined an additional 3 points. It is interesting to note, however, that at the low point Tuesday it was still 14 points above the low of 1915 when receivership was only anticipated. There is very good reason for this. Boston & Maine has since demonstrated a large earning power, notwithstanding certain handicaps and has put about $8,000,000 of cash into its treasury.

The following tabulation shows the high and low prices on Boston & Maine stock for the year up to the time of appointment of the receiver, also the previous years. It may be noted that highest and lowest prices for the five the stock dipped nearly to the present level when the dividend was passed in 1913.

	High	Low		High	Low
1916	†52	‡34	1913	97	*35
1915	37½	20	1912	100½	94
1914	55	30½	1911	122⅝	96¼

*Dividends passed. †Feb. 14. ‡Aug. 29.

GILES COTTON REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Giles' cotton report as of Aug. 24 estimates condtions at 64.7, compared with 69.8 Aug. 10, 75.8 last month and 68.4 last year.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32d, Copper, spot £110, unchanged; futures £30 0s 6d, unchanged. Spelter, spot £54, sales nil. Tin, spot £171, off £2; futures £171 15s, off £2; straits £171 5s, off £1 15s; sales, spot 40, futures 80 tons. Lead, spot £31 5s, up 5s; futures £30 6d, unchanged. Spelter, spot £54, off £4; futures £44, off £1.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Picking of California fruit for eastern shipment has been practically discontinued because of the threatened railroad strike. Upward of 5000 carloads of table grapes remain on the vines and will be lost if the strike is called and continues for any length of time, according to the dealers.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady
14 Wall Street New York

Benjamin H. Tyrrel, Inc.
Law and Job Printing
Orders Executed Immediately
Phone 1156 Cortlandt
206 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

Wards
Wardwove & Sawace
Writing Papers and Cards [illegible]

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

SECOND ROUND SINGLES PLAY IN ALL-COMERS

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco Defend Their United States Doubles Tennis Championship at Forest Hills

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1881—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883—R. R. Sears and James Dwight.
1884—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885—R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.
1886—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888—O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889—H. W. Slocum and H. A. Taylor.
1890—V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart.
1891—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1892—O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington.
1893—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1894—C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.
1895—M. G. Chace and R. D. Wrenn.
1896—C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.
1897—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1898—L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon.
1899—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1900—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1901—D. F. Davis and H. Ward.
1902—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1903—R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1904—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1905—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1906—Holcomb Ward and B. C. Wright.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1910—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1911—R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.
1912—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1913—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1914—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1915—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1916—W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Second round matches in the singles section of the annual all-comers championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association are scheduled for today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club and more than one of the matches should furnish close competition. The chief match today should be the one between Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star, and G. M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., former intercollegiate champion and present western singles champion. Another good match should be the one in which R. N. Williams, 2d, former national champion, meets Robert Le Roy, former intercollegiate champion.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco successfully defended their title of doubles champions of the United States Tuesday afternoon when they defeated M. E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, the challengers, in four sets, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. For the winners Griffin was the more spectacular, his smashes and cross-court placement drives from close to the net scoring many points. Johnston, while not so brilliant, played a steady game, the pair repeatedly maneuvering the losers out of position by their change in point of attack and pace. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Johnston and Griffin 4 4 1 1 4 7 4 4 6 4—39—6
McLoughlin and Dawson, 2 1 4 4 1 9 1 6 4 0—32—4

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Johnston	4	3	3	0	1
Griffin	8	6	6	0	3
McLoughlin	6	5	4	0	1
Dawson	7	8	6	0	3

SECOND SET

Johnston and Griffin, 5 4 5 2 4 4 4 4 4—36—6
McLoughlin and Dawson, 3 6 3 4 1 6 0 2 1—26—3

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Johnston	5	5	7	0	0
Griffin	5	7	4	0	1
McLoughlin	8	4	0	0	1
Dawson	7	4	3	0	1

THIRD SET

Johnston and Griffin, 4 3 1 5 1 1 4 5 4 4 0 3—35—5
McLoughlin and Dawson, 2 5 4 3 4 4 6 3 2 0 4 5—42—7

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Johnston	10	3	3	0	0
Griffin	5	6	9	0	1
McLoughlin	7	4	13	1	2
Dawson	2	8	3	0	0

FOURTH SET

Johnston and Griffin, 4 4 5 4 4 1 4 4 4—34—6
McLoughlin and Dawson, 2 1 7 0 6 4 1 2 1—24—3

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA	DF
Johnston	3	3	2	1	0
Griffin	5	4	9	0	1
McLoughlin	7	1	2	0	1
Dawson	3	8	6	0	2

The entire first round of the singles championship was cleared without any upset, the more prominent players coming through quite generally according to form and ranking. The best match of the day was the five-set contest between K. H. Behr of New York and C. B. Doyle of Washington, which Behr won at 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. The Washingtonian opened in brilliant fashion and ran through two sets before Behr could check his rush of service aces and placement shots. Once the latter steadied down to careful play, however, Doyle began to fall back and although he put up a brilliant court battle was unable to hold his lead against the fourth player in American tennis ranking.

NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated J. B. Adoue, Jr., Dallas, 8—6, 6—1, 6—1.
W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh, by default.
C. G. Plimpton, New York, defeated Count Otto Salm, Vienna, Austria, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 7—5.
A. H. Man, Jr., New York, defeated H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2.
W. M. Hall, New York, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, by default.
William Rand, 3d, New York, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.
A. S. Cragin, New York, defeated R. S. Maynard, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0.
D. S. Watters, New Orleans, defeated R. A. Holden, Jr., Cincinnati, by default.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor
DAVID DAVENPORT
St. Louis American league team

C. G. Burrows, New York, defeated Lloyd Hartel, Elmhurst, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.
L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2.
Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated Sidney Thayer, Jr., Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.
Robert LeRoy, New York, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Princeton, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.
R. N. Williams, 2d, Longwood, defeated Jerry Weber, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.
Roland Roberts, Los Angeles, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.
R. C. Van Vleit, San Francisco, defeated W. D. Bourne, New York, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.
W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated E. J. Fixman, Harlem, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.
Dean Mathey, Crawford, New Jersey, defeated C. C. Pell, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0.
Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated I. C. Wright, Boston, 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.
Harold A. Throckmorton, New York, defeated W. T. Tilden, Jr., Cynwyd, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6.
W. L. Pate, New York, defeated Spencer Palmer, Glenridge, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.
C. W. MacMullen, New York, defeated R. F. Nathan, Jr., Hollywood, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.
F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated J. S. O'Neale, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.
Kenneth Hawks, San Francisco, defeated R. C. Rand, Rye, N. Y., 7—9, 6—4, 8—6, 0—6, 6—4.
G. M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Herbert Chase, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.
Ichiya Kumagae, Tokio, defeated Stanford Geer, Jr., Hoosick Falls, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.
E. A. Warren, San Francisco, defeated Charles Chambers, New York, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.
Greayer Clover, San Francisco, defeated C. A. Walker, Jr., West Chester, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.
R. L. Murray, Palto Alto, Cal., defeated A. S. Dabney, New York, by default.
Richard Stevens, New York, defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., New York, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.
K. H. Behr, New York, defeated C. B. Doyle, Washington, D. C., 3—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.
James Weber, Chicago, defeated J. H. Randolph, St. Petersburg, Fla., 8—6, 7—9, 8—6, 7—5.
G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated J. S. Cushman, New York, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

DOUBLES—CHALLENGE ROUND

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated M. E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

R. D. Wrenn, four-time national tennis champion of the United States, and four times president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was honored by nearly 300 tennis officials and players at a dinner given Tuesday evening at the Hotel Astor. The court career of Mr. Wrenn was traced in speeches by several of the best known tennis men in the country, among them being G. T. Adee, successor to Mr. Wrenn as president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; H. A. Taylor, J. S. Myrick, president of the West Side Tennis Club; F. B. Alexander and P. B. Williams field secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Many of the stars entered in the all-comers tournament now in progress were seated at the speakers table.

CHILDREN TO EXHIBIT

Products of children's gardens will be shown next Saturday and Sunday in Horticultural hall at the annual "children's gardens exhibition" of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This exhibition shows the progress made in the encouragement of gardening among the children of Massachusetts in recent years. Prizes to the amount of $350 will be given to exhibitors. No admission is to be charged and the show will start on Saturday at noon, continuing to 6 p. m., and on Sunday held from 1 to 6 o'clock.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 5, Ft. Worth 3.
Galveston 2, San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 8, Waco 2.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Tulsa 3, Muskogee 2.
Sherman 6, Ft. Smith 3.
Oklahoma City 7, McAlester 2.
Paris 3, Denison 2.
Paris 6, Denison 0.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Winston-Salem 2, Asheville 1.
Asheville 4, Winston-Salem 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 7.
Milwaukee 2, St. Paul 1.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	70	51	.578	.670
Detroit	69	56	.552	.648
St. Louis	68	57	.544	.392
Chicago	67	57	.540	.609
Cleveland	67	58	.536	.378
New York	65	58	.528	.478
Washington	58	62	.483	.513
Philadelphia	27	92	.227	.308

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
St. Louis 8, Boston 2.
Detroit 9, New York 1.
Detroit 4, New York 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland ta Washington.

ST. LOUIS WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

The St. Louis Americans won both games of their double-header with the Red Sox at Fenway park Tuesday afternoon, taking the first game 5 to 3 and the second 8 to 2. The winners played championship ball from beginning to end. Davenport and Groom were the pitchers Manager Jones used, and both were very effective. The fielding of Lavan, shortstop for the winners, featured. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	6	3
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries, Davenport and Severeid; Leonard, Ruth, Mays and Thomas. Umpires, Owens and Hildebrand. Time, 2h. 8m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	8	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries, Groom and Severeid; Shore, Wyckoff, Jones and Cady, Agnew. Umpires, Hildebrand and Owens. Time, 1h. 53m.

DETROIT TAKES TWO GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detroit won both games of a double-header from New York here Tuesday. In the first game the winners batted both Cullop and Love hard. The batting of Veach featured. He failed to get on base the first time up in the first game, but after that he reached first eight times and made a triple, double and three singles. He got a base on balls three times. In the ninth inning of the first game he made a three-base hit with the bases full. Detroit won the opener 9 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	9	12	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries, Coveleskie and Spencer; Cullop, Love and Alexander. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Evans. Time, 1h. 55m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries, Dauss and Spencer; Mogridge, Shocker and Walters. Umpires, Evans and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h.

ATHLETICS WIN 9 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia hit the ball hard and won easily from Chicago Tuesday, 9 to 2. The visitors used three pitchers, Cicotte being taken out after five innings and Williams being knocked off the rubber in the seventh. Danforth finished the game. Johnson held the visitors in check except in two innings. He also made a home run off Williams with a man on first. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	x	9	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	9	4

Batteries, Johnson and Haley; Cicotte, Williams, Danforth and Lapp, Lynn. Umpires, Connolly and Chill. Time, 1h. 45m.

CLEVELAND 4, WASHINGTON 0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cleveland defeated Washington, 4 to 0, Tuesday in the second game of the series here. Bagby, though unsteady, held the locals to four scattered hits, while the visitors hit both Shaw and Ayers opportunely.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	6	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries, Bagby and O'Neill; Shaw, Ayers and Henry, Gharity. Umpires, Dineen and Nallin. Time, 1h. 55m.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	72	30	.706
New London	72	30	.706
Springfield	59	44	.573
Worcester	56	46	.549
Lynn	56	49	.533
Lawrence	47	53	.470
New Haven	44	59	.427
Bridgeport	38	69	.355
Hartford	35	66	.347
Lowell	33	66	.333

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Springfield 3, Lynn 1.
Worcester 9, Bridgeport 2.
New London 8, Hartford 0.
Lawrence 6, New Haven 4.
Portland 9, Lowell 1.

GAMES TODAY

Lowell at Portland.
Lawrence at New Haven.
Bridgeport at Worcester.
Lynn at Springfield.
New London at Hartford.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	67	51	.568
Providence	65	52	.556
Montreal	61	54	.530
Toronto	61	56	.521
Baltimore	61	58	.513
Richmond	54	63	.462
Rochester	52	62	.456
Newark	46	71	.394

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Providence 2, Rochester 0.
Providence 12, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 6, Newark 3.
Toronto 5, Richmond 0.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 17, Baltimore 8.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.

PITTSBURGH BUYS PITCHER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Richard Allen, a pitcher, has been purchased from Jacksonville club of the South Atlantic league by the Pittsburgh National league club, according to an announcement here Tuesday.

MANY GOLFERS AT PHILADELPHIA FOR BIG TOURNEY

Practice Going on at Merion Cricket Club Where National Championship Takes Place

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Many golf players of note from various parts of the country arrived in town Tuesday and appeared on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, where they are to take part in the annual amateur golf championship next week.

Prominent among them was J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., who is famed as being able to drive a golf ball farther than any other amateur player. Mr. Guilford played a few holes and proved that his distance shots are all that are claimed for them.

Another newcomer was Sherrill Sherman, son of former Vice-President Sherman, and a golfer of considerable prominence in national tournaments of a few years ago, who is said to be coming into form again. Still another was E. F. Mayberry of Charleston, S. C., who has made a reputation in the southern states; F. W. Dyer of Montclair, N. J., formerly holder of Pennsylvania and New Jersey championships, and H. T. Cook of Trenton, also tried out the course.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EAST INDIAN STUDENTS PLAY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At the Oval a team of East Indian students recently met in a cricket match, a side picked from the public schools. The schools were victorious against a side which was without several of its good players, by 152 runs. Batting first, the schools were responsible for the total of 363, a result largely due to the efforts of C. K. Davies and K. W. Symons, both of Bedford, who knocked up scores of 76 and 61, respectively. Davies hit 13 4's. Taylor did well too with 44 not out.

For the students, H. Gunesekara and K. S. Hamatsinhji opened well by obtaining 70 for the first wicket. The last wicket was only captured 10 minutes before the hour for drawing stumps. Harrison took eight wickets for 61. Scores:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

C. J. Clarke (Bradfield), b V. Gunesekara	19
C. B. G. Hunter (Aldenham), c Malik, b H. Gunesekara	7
F. H. Hudson (Dulwich), b H. Gunesekara	17
R. D. Latham (Wellington), b Pratapsinhji	34
K. W. Symons (Bedford), c Bux, b H. Gunesekara	61
C. K. Davies (Bedford), c H. Gunesekara, b Karumratne	76
A. M. Taylor (Forest School), not out	44
H. L. Batty-Smith (Bradfield), b Karumratne	0
P. T. Harrison (Cheltenham), b Digvijaysinhji	32
C. E. Stones (Westminster), run out	4
W. E. Gerrish (Westminster), run out	4
E. H. D. Sewell (capt.), c V. Gunesekara, b Hamatsinhji	27
Extras	38
Total	363

EAST INDIAN STUDENTS

H. Gunesekara, b Harrison	55
K. S. Hamatsinhji, b Harrison	19
K. S. Pratapsinhji (capt.), b Harrison	4
W. Karumratne, l b w, b Symons	4
K. S. Bhoncle, b Stones	15
K. S. Pratapsinhji (capt.), B Harrison	4
K. S. Digvijaysinhji, b Stones	41
V. Gunesekara, b Harrison	18
M. Bux, c Batty-Smith, b Harrison	0
B. A. Gaekwad, not out	7
D. Gaekward, b Harrison	3
C. Adhya, b Harrison	0
Extras	29
Total	211

ALL NEW YORK AND BERMUDA IN DRAWN GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With no marked advantage on either side, the visiting Bermuda cricketers and the All New York eleven, captained by Kortlang, had to be satisfied with a drawn game Tuesday at Lenox oval. The final moments of the match were exciting enough, as the Bermudians were but three runs behind with a couple of wickets in hand when the umpire called the game on account of failing light.

New York batted first with Kortlang and J. L. Poyer opposed to the bowling of Simonds and Beane. Poyer was dismissed after running up 13, but Kortland played in splendid style and lasted throughout the inning. He received aid from Adamson, Miller and Staughton, but had to bear the brunt of run-getting, and, in fact, made half of the total scored by New York with his innings of 82 not out.

Bermuda began none too well, and five wickets were down for 38 runs. Place and Simonds, however, made an invaluable stand and put 87 runs in partnership, while Bascome managed to keep his wickets intact until stumps were drawn.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Mobile 1, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 9, Chattanooga 6.
Nashville 5, Memphis 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Vernon 3, Oakland 0.
San Fracisco 5, Salt Lake 4.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Macon 5, Jacksonville 0.
Columbia 5, Charleston 3.
Columbus 1, Augusta 0.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Petersburg 5, Norfolk 0.

THIRD RACE IN MANHASSET CUP SERIES IS TODAY

Nahma, Defender, Takes Second Race of the Series and Is Now Tied With Ahmeek in Points Won in Two Contests Sailed

STANDING OF THE YACHTS

Yacht and Club	Points
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C.	26
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C.	26
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C.	24
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C.	20
Nutmeg III., Boston Y. C.	20
Wasaka II., South Boston Y. C.	18
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C.	14
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C.	12
Hayseed IV., Gloucester Y. C.	9
Ellen, Eastern Y. C.	8
Bernice, Manchester Y. C.	6
Sayonara, Portland Y. C.	0
Stranger, Hingham Y. C.	0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The third of the series of races for the Manhasset Bay challenge cup is scheduled to be sailed on Long Island sound this afternoon under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and much interest will be taken in the work of the Nahma, the yacht which is defending the trophy for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and which won the second race Tuesday, and the Ahmeek of the Quincy Yacht Club, which won the first race Monday. These two yachts are now tied in number of points won, with 26 to the credit of each.

The defender won Tuesday in a most interesting struggle over a 20-mile triangular course. The last three and one half miles of the race was a remarkable fight against time, and there was hardly a man of the many hundreds watching the 11 yachts racing across the sound on this last leg of the course, with the time limit of five hours slipping away, who believed that the Nahma, in the light breeze prevailing, could cross the finish line in time. To the credit of Skipper Hanan and his crew she succeeded with a margin of 1m. 47s. to spare.

The Nahma defeated the second yacht, C. D. Mallory's Joyant, by 2m. 59s., the Joyant in turn beating the Ahmeek, the winner of Monday's race, by 49s. The Nutmeg III. finished 13s. after the Ahmeek, and the Britomart 53s. after the Nutmeg III.

Tuesday's race was a distinct victory for the New York yachts. The Nahma was the leader at every turn of the course except one and there the Joyant, representing the Larchmont Yacht Club, led the Nahma by 8s. The Nahma's lead at the first mark—Matinicock buoy—was 1m. 53s.; at the second turn—Oak Neck buoy— 1m. 37s., and at the completion of the first round of the course she was 8s. astern of the Joyant.

The Nahma led at the Matinicock buoy by 2m. 38s. the second time around, by 3m. 9s. at the Oak Neck mark and 2m. 59s. at the finish. The Joyant was second at all but the home mark the first time around. The Boston yachts, Ahmeek, Nutmeg and Britomart, did the next best work of the day, dividing the honors between them for third, fourth and fifth places, respectively. The summary:

Yacht, owner and club	Finish H.M.S.	El time H.M.S.
Nahma, Childs and Hanan, Indian Harbor Y. C.	6 08 13	4 58 13
Joyant, C. D. Mallory, Larchmont Y. C.	6 11 12	5 01 12
Ahmeek, C. F. Adams, Quincy Y. C.	6 12 01	5 02 01
Nutmeg III., A. C. Jones, Boston Y. C.	6 12 14	5 02 14
Britomart, C. B and H. B. Wheelock, Corinthian Y. C.	6 13 07	5 03 07
Hayseed IV., H. L. Bowden, Gloucester Y. C.	6 17 08	5 07 08
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Eastern Y. C.	6 21 32	5 11 32
Anita, G. P. Granbery, New Rochelle Y. C.	6 21 55	5 11 55
Bernice, G. Lee, Manchester Y. C.	6 28 50	5 18 50
Wasaka II., J. J. Martin, South Boston Y. C.	6 31 28	5 21 28
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.	6 51 30	5 41 30

TWO ROUNDS IN MONTSERRAT G. C. TENNIS TOURNEY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Matches in the first and second rounds in the annual men's handicap tennis singles at the Montserrat Golf Club were played Tuesday afternoon. There were entries from the Myopia, Essex County, Nahant and Montserrat Clubs. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

H. C. Crosby defeated Mason Sears, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.
Lawrence Foster deeftaed Deford Beal, 6—1, 7—5.
G. W. Caner defeated W. C. Aswell, 6—1, 7—5.
J. A. L. Blake defeated W. H. Brown, Jr., by default.

SECOND ROUND

T. P. Beal, Jr., defeated E. Bangs, 6—2, 6—1.
Q. A. Shaw, 2d, defeated Reginald Foster by default.
Oliver James, Jr., defeated D. L. Pickman, Jr., 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.
F. W. Willett defeated G. S. Weld, 6—2, 7—5.
A. C. Butler defeated Thomas Cabot, 6—4, 6—1.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 12, St. Joseph 0.
Topeka 7, Wichita 5.
Omaha 7, Des Moines 0.
Lincoln 13, Sioux City 0.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Syracuse 7, Harrisburg 2.
Harrisburg 3, Syracuse 1.
Wilkesbarre 2, Elmira 1.
Wilkesbarre 4, Elmira 0.
Reading 6, Utica 2.
Utica 3, Reading 2.
Scranton 9, Binghamton 5.

VARADERO WINS CUBAN REGATTA IN CLOSE RACE

Defeats Vedado Tennis Club, Matanzas and Havana Yacht and Keeps Trophy

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—What the Cubans can do under proper coaching was shown at Varadero, near Cardenas recently, when the three great athletic rivals, the Havana Yacht Club, the Vedado Tennis Club and the Varadero Club met for the annual Cuban classic eight-oared boat race. The Varadero Club, coached by the well-known American professional coach, Titus, won the coveted victory.

The cup given by the Varadero Club had been won two successive years by the Vedado Tennis Club, but to obtain possession of it it was necessary to win it three times. There was not the slightest doubt on the part of the Vedado Tennis Club boys and their partisans but that they would return to Havana bearing the cup in triumph. They had been coached by one of their own members Freyre, who had had some experience at Cornell, but the Varadero Club went them one better. At a large expense it secured Titus and for the last two months or so he put the country boys through as energetic a course of training as any crew outside of the big colleges probably ever experienced.

The results were shown when the race took place. The Varadero boys, who were regarded without a chance, forged to the front at the start and were never in danger. When the race was over they pulled up exceedingly strong and it was evident that they had not expended all their energies, but had a lot of reserve had it been necessary to expend it.

Varadero finished first in 7m. 7s., Matanzas second in 7m. 12s., Vedado third in 7m. 16s. and Havana Y. C. fourth in 7m. 18s.

PICKUPS

The eastern teams cleaned up in the National league yesterday.

Curiously enough the Athletics were the only eastern team to win in the American league yesterday.

The Boston Braves made another gain on Brooklyn yesterday and are now only a game and a half behind the leaders.

The Boston champions will miss Barry at second base. The former Athletics shortstop has been playing great ball for the Red Sox.

Tyler pitched splendid baseball for the Braves yesterday, going 17 of the 18 innings played and getting credit for winning both games.

The race in the American league is getting more and more interesting. Only three games now separate first and second places with only four between first and third.

What a pace Detroit is setting just now. Manager Jennings' men will surely have to be considered if they keep winning as they have in the past few days.

Veach of Detroit had a wonderful day yesterday. He reached first base eight times in the double-header making five hits for a total of eight in seven times at bat and getting three bases on balls.

Outfielder Magee of the Boston Nationals made his first error of the season yesterday. Previous to the second game of the double-header he had accepted 178 chances.

The Red Sox will have to win today if they are to break even with St. Louis at the end of the present series, which stands 10 victories for the Browns to eight for the Red Sox.

The St. Louis Browns are certainly playing championship baseball just at the present time. Their batting is very timely and their fielding clean. Best of all, they are working together like one man.

No shortstop has given a better exhibition of fielding in Boston this summer than that shown by Lavan of the Browns yesterday. He was here, there and everywhere, and accepted 16 out of 17 chances, most of them being hard ones.

The Braves will engage in another double-header with Pittsburgh this afternoon, and should they repeat yesterday's performance they will be only one game behind Brooklyn tonight, even though the leaders win today.

Yes the Athletics have won another game. Those persons who were beginning to think that Manager Mack would not be able to get another championship team together should not be too hasty. His team is now far behind championship class; but it is not as weak as some are inclined to think.

REECE ENDS GAME WITH HARRIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In the billiards game of 10,000 up at Thurston's, Leicester square, in which Harris was in receipt of a start of 1700 from Tom Reece, the latter reached his total with 259 points to spare. Harris, however, succeeded in winning the snooker games, in which he received a start of 10 in each game. The final scores were Harris 36, Reece 34, tie one. George Reid was referee.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	71	44	.617	.537
Boston	68	44	.607	.526
Philadelphia	67	48	.583	.561
New York	55	58	.487	.474
Pittsburgh	53	63	.457	.471
St. Louis	55	66	.454	.483
Chicago	53	68	.438	.496
Cincinnati	46	77	.374	.454

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 9, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh, two games.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

BRAVES WIN TWO GAMES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Boston Braves made a cleanup of their double-header with Pittsburgh here Tuesday afternoon, winning the first game 6 to 1 and the second 9 to 5. Tyler pitched all of the first game for Boston and eight innings of the second game, being relieved by Hughes in the ninth inning. The Boston team batted hard, Pittsburgh using six pitchers in the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	12	2
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries, Tyler and Gowdy; Jacobs, Harmon, Kantlehner and Schmidt. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 30m.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	9	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5	9	2

Batteries, Tyler, Hughes and Tragesser; Evans, Kantlehner, Mamaux and Schmidt. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 58h.

BROOKLYN WINS EASILY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Brooklyn batted Ames and Williams for six hits in the eighth Tuesday and, aided by errors, scored five runs, winning, 7 to 4. Only one of Brooklyn's runs was earned. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	10	3
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	10	4

Batteries, Appleton, Cheney, Smith and Miller; Williams, Lotz, Ames, Watson and Gonzales. Umpires, Eason and Rigler. Time, 2h. 14m.

CHAMPIONS WIN 8 TO 3

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rixey held Chicago helpless Tuesday, Philadelphia pounding Vaughn and Prendergast for an 8-to-3 victory. Errors were responsible for Cub runs and poor fielding helped Philadelphia runners around. The New York players coming here in exchange for Zimmerman did not arrive, but are expected today. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	8	17	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	6	0

Batteries, Rixey and Burns; Vaughn, Prendergast and Elliott. Umpires, Quigley and Byron. Time, 1h. 53m.

GIANTS DEFEAT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—New York hit opportunely Tuesday and won the second game of the series from Cincinnati, 3 to 2. McCarty made his first appearance behind the bat for the visitors and hit and caught well. Zimmerman did not play as was expected, Lobert going to third and Herzog to second. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	9	0
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	10	0

Batteries, Sallee and McCarty; Mitchell and Clarke. Umpires, O'Day and Harrison. Time, 1h. 40m.

HARLAN, 2½ IN.
CORTLEY, 2¼ IN.
ARROW Notch COLLARS
EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF
STAY CLOSED IN FRONT
15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

BASEBALL
THURSDAY, AUG. 31, AT 3 O'CLOCK
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at A. Shuman & Co.'s Phone Oxford 1680
BAND CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY

A. WARENDORFF
Fresh Flowers for All Occasions
Efficient Service Reasonable Prices
1193 Broadway, One Store, NEW YORK
Phone 80 Mad. Sq. 2563 Mad. Sq.
Please mention the Monitor

AMUSEMENTS

GLOUCESTER AND NORTH SHORE
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr., B. & G. S.S. Co.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG to NORUMBEGA
Mats 3.30 Evegs 8.15 Opens Daily 10 A.M.

PROVINCETOWN
100-Mile Round Trip $1.25
Big Iron Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., weekdays 9.00 A. M. Sundays and holidays 9.30
CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. Fort Hill 2000.

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

EDUCATIONAL

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course:

Every possible requisite is afforded for personal convenience, rapid progress, with cheerful and helpful surroundings.

This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.

Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 5th.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WHAT WILL YOU OFFER in exchange for Boston and Back Bay business and apartment properties? Nothing too large or too small; sale or exchange, theater 3 miles from State House, Boston, including new brick building with every modern equipment and large patronage; 10,000 sq. ft. of land. MRS. STEVENS, 310 Colonial bldg., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FIFTEEN thousand acres fertile land in DeSota County, Florida; joins big orange groves; on railroad and in the artesian water belt; only $10 per acre. J. W. YATES, Room 14, El Paso bldg., Colorado Springs, Col.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

HILLTOP FARM

FOR SALE—Seventy-five years in one family, a good farm with a proud record. Fertile, level, beautifully situated forty miles south of Buffalo, N. Y. Good buildings with water piped from unfailing springs. 297 acres at $50 per acre, easy terms. Ideal farm for thoroughbred stock or dairy. Send for illustrated circular. Address PROF. J. H. COMSTOCK, Ithaca, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE—Rutherford, N. J., corner lot 150x287 ft, with 10-room country house and fruit trees; $6500. Apply MRS. G. R. ALYEA, 397 Orient way.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

The New Jersey library commission is planning to send to every library and school in the state a list entitled, "One Thousand Good Books for Children," to be used as a guide by teachers and parents in selecting books for boys and girls, and to serve librarians as a check list of the material already in their juvenile collections and as an advisory list for additions.

A comprehensive bibliography on "Indiana" has been issued this summer by the public library in Riverside, Cal. The sub-titles are: Origin and Antiquity; History and General Description; Lives of Indians; Mission Days; Government Relations; Customs and Culture; Education; Language; Myths and Legends; Music; Baskets, Blankets, etc.; Stories, Poems, etc.; Books for Young People.

The public library in Haverhill, Mass., is trying to make its Whittier collection the best in any public library and a fitting memorial to him who made the place famous in one of his best known poems. All who have letters, manuscripts or relics of Whittier are urged to give them to the library, where they will be carefully preserved and exhibited.

Already the library has an invaluable collection of books, pamphlets, maps and pictures about Haverhill and Haverhill people. Everything in print about the city is saved and carefully arranged and catalogued, so as to be quickly available to all, and they are many, who inquire about Haverhill history and Haverhill people. During the past year many old houses about to be vacated were visited by the librarian to glean every possible scrap of printed matter relating to Haverhill.

The extension work of the library in Grand Rapids, Mich., in the past 10 years has been chiefly in the direction of establishing branches in various parts of the city so as to bring the library to the people. According to the forty-fifth annual report more branches are still needed, but it is hardly likely that this kind of extension will be so prominently before the library hereafter as it has been in the past. The most important present problem, the librarian states, is how to get well trained people into the service, keep them there after they enter and train them for ever increasing effective work in the service.

Traveling libraries are now being sent to over 400 stations in New Jersey. As nearly as can be ascertained each book is circulated on an average four times, making a total annual circulation of special loans and traveling library books of over 291,000. The annual transportation expense is between $600 and $700.

The useful character of the revised edition of "A Plan of Organization for Small Libraries" put out by the North Dakota public library commission is evident from the following excerpts:

"Whenever possible the smallest library should be open at least every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9."

"Never buy of a subscription agent. Their books cost one-third to one-half more than they can be bought for elsewhere. The books they offer can be purchased within a year from a second-hand dealer for half what the agent charges, if not already on the market in some better edition at a lower price."

"The restrictions formerly placed about books resulted in a generation of non-readers. 'Save the book' was once the motto of the librarians. Now it is 'Service to the individual.'"

"In preparing notes for publication a few brief items often repeated will accomplish more than long articles. Ask members of the community to write out briefly their opinion of new books read and post in the library and print in the papers. Prepare reading lists on timely topics."

"Ask your board to help you hold an informal evening reception for the public. This is especially enjoyable when a number of new books ready for circulation can be exhibited."

"Every library should make as large a collection as possible of postcard pictures of libraries. They make an interesting exhibit and prove valuable when building is contemplated."

"The local editor will often give the library his exchanges if they are sent for regularly, and this is a great help to the reading table."

A plan tried by a branch library in Baltimore, Md., for increasing the number of men borrowers is this: Lists of the latest and best books on the various occupations are prepared, and when a child comes in for a book, a duplicate of one of these lists is slipped into the book together with an application blank or two. Of course the librarian makes it a point first to learn the occupation of the child's father or brother in order to select the most suitable book list to send to the child's home.

Some day Wickliffe, Ky., expects to have an up-to-date library building. Now the library is housed in one of the offices of the courthouse and is self-supporting save for the aid it receives from the Woman's Club, which started the library with a book shower given in 1901, and which has since contributed generously to its maintenance. The library now numbers several hundred volumes, and a fund for a suitable building is collecting.

Instead of putting covers on books most libraries prefer to have them stand upon the shelves in their original colors and to keep the titles and classifications clear and readable by the use of white ink and varnish.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Strenuous Feat by a Woman

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—The question whether women generally are capable of becoming competent automobile drivers may not have been definitely settled by the feat of a San Francisco woman, in driving a car in 11 days from that city to New York, over the Lincoln highway, but it adds interest to the controversy. It is claimed that she made the trip alone, did all the repairing necessary and camped out at times along the road. So far as is generally known, this is the record time for a woman over the transcontinental automobile speedway. The feat is the more remarkable for the reason that the highway is far from completion. Long stretches of the journey must have been made over dirt roads, with the consequent enforced lowering of speed. The venturesome journey was made under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association of San Francisco. The advertising features of the task are not obtrusively prominent, although doubtless they might be discerned without the use of a compound double-action microscope. In any event, the driver should experience no difficulty in qualifying as a competent chauffeur.

What Mr. Hughes Meant

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—But it is not at all likely that Mr. Hughes was taking a sly dig at the "Old Guard" when he inveighed against "standpatism," any more than he was referring to the Progressives when de decried "demagogy." It is much more likely that he merely meant to warn against the dangers of ultra-conservatism on the one hand and of demagogic efforts to tickle the popular fancy by questionable radical experiments on the other.

Federal Board Surprised

BUFFALO EXPRESS—The federal farm-loan board was told at Concord the other day, where it was holding a hearing on the question of the proper location for a federal farm bank in northern New England, that all the money New Hampshire farmers needed could be obtained in the state institutions at as low rates as the farm bank could offer. That must have been a surprise to the members of the board.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Gainsborough Apartments

SUITES OF FIVE TO SEVEN ROOMS

$575 to $850 per Year

Most conveniently situated near Symphony Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Art Museum and Back Bay Fens, and for car service, to all parts of the city and suburbs.

All modern conveniences. Best of fire protection, watchman, janitor service, and general care.

Apply at Superintendent's Office, 69 Gainsborough Street, or to

EDWARD PEIRCE, 94 Milk Street, Room 23

Bay State Apartments

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

1572 Massachusetts Avenue, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

FOR RENT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916

Cambridge's newest and most up-to-date high-grade apartments located in an aristocratic and historic neighborhood, distinctly away from the noise of the city yet within 10 minutes' ride of the business and theatre centres of Boston, with cars running every minute, and within sight of Harvard Square and convenient distance of Cambridge Station on the Fitchburg Railroad.

40 high-class suites ranging from 2 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and bath, with or without maid's room. All suites are exterior, with large sunny rooms, conveniently arranged for placing of furniture. In each principal suite is a fireplace, Colonial mantel, candle effect lighting in diningroom, hardwood floors, tile bathroom, copper screens, awnings; equipped with vacuum cleaner service, and heated by vapor-vacuum system. Kitchens arranged for electric or gas fireless cooker ranges. Large recreation room. Maids' quarters and storerooms. Electric passenger elevator, fire protective system for all main staircase halls and sprinkler system in basement.

Rents $55.00 to $90.00 per month on year leases.

Apply to HENRY A. MEARS, Room 1123, 6 Beacon St., Boston. Telephone Haymarket 4367 or Representative on property.

The Helvetia

706 Huntington Avenue

15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms. Kitchenette and bath from $20 unfurnished to $60 furnished.

Single rooms furnished, $3 to $7 a week. Transients $1 a day. References required.

Everything comfortable and homelike.

8-ROOM APARTMENT

Bellevue Station, West Roxbury

in two-family house; separate entrances; very artistically designed; convenient to everything; all improvements; desirable locality. Rent $35. Apply 119 Aldrich st. References required.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Modern brick apartments, $45 to $79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES

18 and 20 Haviland St., Back Bay—1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; also one 4-room suite, excellently furnished; rent $55. Apply to Janitor or tel. F. H. 1856. DUANE WHITE, Agent.

To Let—Tetlow Hall

High-class apartment, 1 room alcove and 2 rooms; all modern imps. 11 Tetlow st., near Mrs. Jack Gardner's Palace. Huntington ave. car, get off at Girls' Latin School. Phone 5276 Brookline.

TO LET—In Elm Hill district, Roxbury, suite of 7 rooms and bath, in two-apartment house, 7 Wabeno st.; hot water heat, beautiful piazzas and lawn; everything separate, hardwd. finish; a very desirable home for an American family of adults.

Winthrop Road, Brookline

3 and 4-room suites; very attractive; fine outlook; rents reasonable. Apply on premises or tel F. H. 1856. DUANE WHITE, Agent.

BILTMORE APARTMENTS, 97 St. Stephen St.—Sunny 1, 2 and 3-room suites, bath and kitchenette; electric elevator, latest improvements. Apply SUPERINTENDENT on premises.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

FURNISHED housekeeping apartment; one minute from Symphony hall; gas range, c. h. w., e. l.; reasonable rate. 213 Huntington ave., Suite 2. Tel. B. B. 6133-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., 131—Large, airy, well-lighted single and connecting rooms; homelike; excellent table board; tourists and permanent guests. A. B. DICKEY.

BERKELEY ST., 249—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone B. B. 57790.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, 170 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Priv. fam., attract. rms., mod. imp.; cent. to places of interest; permanent; tourists.

BROOKLINE—Large furnished rooms without board; gentlemen preferred; reference required. N 100, Monitor office, Boston.

BROOKLINE—Room to lady or couple; private family; one block from Coolidge Corner. Tel. evenings Brookline 2999-W.

FOR RENT—Room, with or without housekeeping privileges; Sept. 1st. Suite 11, 316 Hyde Park ave., Jamaica Plain.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Large, pleasant furn. rooms for balance August and all September. N-110, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET—Nicely furnished, hot and cold water; telephone. 188 West Brookline st., Boston.

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant front rooms with or without dining room and kitchenette. Tel. Back Bay 7449-J.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Three or four housekeeping rooms in or near Lynn, furnished or unfurnished, for two ladies; would share home of others. Address E-108, Monitor Office, Boston.

USED CARS

Electric Coupes—Roadsters

$360 and Upwards

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work

E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent

Detroit and Milburn Electrics

650 Beacon St., Boston Back Bay 3230

AUTO SERVICE

SEE NEW ENGLAND in a six-cylinder Packard; terms reasonable; private numbers used; by the day, week or month. HARRIMAN MOTOR CO., Phone B. B. 3274 or 8272. 55 Bickerstaff st.

Limousines and Touring Cars

FOR HIRE, hour, day, week or trip. Call MR. WADE, Back Bay 5825.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

ACCOUNT BOOKS

and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at

BARRY, BEALE & CO.,

108-110 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1492

CLEANERS AND DYERS

CARPET CLEANING

Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.,

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Tel. Rox. 1071

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Straw and Panama Hats Bleached and Retrimmed; soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

ENGINEERS

FRANK. D. CHASE

ENGINEER

Peoples Gas Building

CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Location, Design, Construction

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Telephone 420 Back Bay

Established 1896

242 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New stenotype machine with instruction book and reader. MISS EDITH WIDMER, Canaan, N. H.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

PRIMARY CALL

STATE PRIMARY

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, August 23, 1916.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic, Republican and Prohibition political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 26th Day of SEPTEMBER, 1916

and all such members will, on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for State Officers and for Members of the State Committee and Ward Committees for the ensuing year, and for Delegates to the State Convention.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 6 o'clock A. M., and will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

Five copies of locations of polling places in each ward are posted in public places in each precinct, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

JOHN M. MINTON,
MELANCTHON W. BURLEN,
FRANK SEIBERLICH,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
Board of Election Commissioners.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

This Cuts Your Ice Bill In Two

Yes, madam, a clear saving of from 25c to $1.00 a week. Kalamazoo Ice Blankets are being successfully used in thousands of homes the year 'round.

Kalamazoo Papricloth Ice Blankets

don't go to pieces when wet, so can't clog drain pipe. Get one today.

Price 10c at department and 10c stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us 15c and we will mail you one postpaid together with a "Pamver on Paper" by Elbert Hubbard.

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

AGENTS WANTED

Governmental Seal of Approval

ALADDIN RUG SHAMPOO

Patented 1916

Remarkable demonstration. Removes dirt, soot, stains and disagreeable odors. Restores color. Sample 10c. Government endorsed goods are easily sold. Are you a good demonstrator? Make haste to get in on this for the Fall cleaning. Particulars free. Canadian Patent for sale.

McCOMB BROTHERS,

2980 Bainbridge Avenue, New York

OWN A REPEAT ORDER BUSINESS of your own of a necessary household utility. Kalomite Laundry Marvel makes rubbing, washboards, washing machines unnecessary. It makes clothes clean and white, and is harmless. We want men and women everywhere to represent us. We co-operate and extend credit. Splendid general agency proposition. When it is considered the number of women who may become users of Kalomite, and continuous users, this is a most unusual opportunity. "I HAVE NEARLY 1000 CUSTOMERS," states Mrs. J. A. Gallegos of Tericio, Colorado. "Thank you so much for your help and co-operation. Am glad to say I really have a successful business of my own. It pays me excellent profits. I already have nearly one thousand customers," etc. (Note—Mrs. Gallegos has a family to look after, and besides, lives in a sparsely settled territory.) For particulars write EQUITABLE CORPORATION, Dept. Y, 215 Superior, Chicago.

THE SHOMESCOPE is the ideal seller; good opportunity to earn money; write now for particulars. SHOMESCOPE MFG. CO., 505 W. 13th st., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED

We want a reliable and competent man to represent us in Boston and vicinity. For years we have manufactured high grade hosiery, underwear and sweaters and sold them direct to the consumer thru salesmen who have called at the homes. Our goods are well and favorably known in the Boston district. We want to make a change in management of the territory, and are looking for a trustworthy and wide-awake man to whom we will give a splendid opportunity. Address KROSSKNIT-DIRECT MILLS INC., Station X, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STENOGRAPHER

WANTED—First-class stenographer in a city ticket office; young man, one who has had general office experience preferred. Address stating particulars, R-100, Monitor Office, Boston.

COST MAN

Wanted for out of town men's Goodyear shoe factory; must have practical knowledge of factory operations. Address F-108, Monitor Office, Boston.

MACHINIST wanted in shop doing marine, gasoline and general job work; good wages to right man; good labor conditions. PINELLAS MACHINE CO., Box 472, St. Petersburg, Fla.

WANTED—Young man to fill a position of responsibility; wages small at first; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply to L. F. WOOD, 97 Oliver st., Boston.

WANTED—Machinists, moulders, structural workers, sheet metal workers. GIFFORD-WOOD CO., Hudson, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

NURSE for baby boy (walks); must be practical and have experience in taking full charge; $25 monthly; steady if satisfactory. Address MRS. COBANKS, 511 5th ave., Belmar, N. J.

COOK wanted; $6.50 a week; family of three adults. Address Z-110, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG man, industrious, thoroughly reliable, capable, wants to learn automobile business in factory or garage; exp. in automobile supply shop. LUCIUS F. ROBINSON, 112 N. Lombardy st., Richmond, Va.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, desires a position with private family; good mechanic; used to city and touring; fine reference and habits; 9 years' experience. R. M. I., Suite 2, 36 So. Huntington ave.

YOUNG man, capable, industrious, reliable, wants to learn automobile business in factory or garage. DEWEY D. CROWDER, 112 N. Lombardy st., Richmond, Va.

SALESMAN, who has been selling medium size dry goods stores in Greater New York, is open for a line suitable for such trade. Y-25, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN with small daughter wants position to care for children and help with family sewing and light housework. Address MRS. S. BAILEY, 4229 N. Bernard st., Chicago.

LADY of refinement and exp. desires position as housekeeper in small family in Newark or suburbs; excellent ref. MISS N. CHURCHFIELD, Succasunna, N. J.

WANTED—By woman of rare experience care of estates in or out of town. Address T 110, Monitor Office, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SASKATCHEWAN hardware store to rent in rising town; no competition; large territory; capital required $3000 or more; growing opportunity. HAMERSLEY, Hafford, Saskatchewan.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers

Shevill & Magruder

367 Kingston Ave. Telephone Bedford 1216

TABLE SUPPLIES

Excellent for many reasons—its purity—its delightful flavor—its economy—its convenience.

YACHT CLUB Salad Dressing

The grocer just 'round the corner sells it.

"MANUAL OF SALADS" mailed free.

Tildesley & Co., 350 N. Clark St., CHICAGO

Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1900

Howard's Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

The original. Do not buy imitations. Buy the original and get the quality. If Howard's is not the best you ever used, return it and get your money.

Made by

J. F. HOWARD

Haverhill, Mass.

And for sale by all first-class dealers throughout the U. S.

Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and COBB, BATES & YERXA.

ASK FOR AND GET

SKINNER'S

THE HIGHEST QUALITY

SPAGHETTI

NEW YORK CITY

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

PRINCIPAL of old established English Manufacturers with splendid facilities for handling further American business will be glad to receive appointments during his visit to the States in September or October. Write immediately to X 5, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MILTON WEBER, Inc.

Everything That Men Wear

7 Wall Street, Corner New

NEW YORK

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

LADIES wishing to market their own articles, eager to earn money, and occupying themselves, may join the Broadway Women's Exchange. For particulars add. MRS. M. JANDORF, 220 West 98th st., New York.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FANNETTE—HAIR GOODS

Hairdressing, Manicuring

17 W. 42d St. Room 205. 2086 Bryant

We teach hair dressing and manicuring

EMCOTT'S

Ladies' Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Apparel.

Summer Models Specially Priced.

1270 Broadway, at 33rd Street, Room 909.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Curtains, Blankets, Portieres

Draperies Cleansed and Dyed

Velvet garments cleansed and steamed

MME. ESTELLE

Riverside 5690 923 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Delightful Places to Lunch

VANITY FAIR, 4 West 40th Street and THE COLONIA, 379 5th Ave. bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

CENTRAL CAFETERIA

Home Baking and Cooking

2 Warren St.

INSURANCE

NATHAN H. WEIL

INSURANCE AGENT AND BROKER

1 EAST 42D ST. Phone Murray Hill 6419

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

THE WOOD REGISTRY

95 Liberty St. Tel. 7956 Cortlandt

Efficient Office Help

Including architectural draftsmen, engineers. Especially equipped in these departments.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WEST 145TH, 623 (Riverside drive)—Large, completely furnished room with board, for gentleman; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; every home comfort.

ROOMS TO LET

WEST END AVE., 350 (Near 70th)—Attractive rms.; priv. house; modern conven.; near subway; gentlemen preferred; refs.

FAR ROCKAWAY

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

PERFECT BATH SEAT

Folding and adjustable; fits the end of any tub. Price $3.00, delivered free through nearest dealer.

National Bath Seat Co.

MULLEN & BUCKLEY,

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SHOES

A. M. BROWER

The Shoe Store of the Rockaways

354 Central Avenue. Tel. 945 F. R.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

INSURANCE

Van Voast & Leonard

INSURANCE

311 State Street, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

302 Broadway, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

H. S. BARNEY CO.

SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORE

"Where Everybody Shops"

Largest Stocks—Fair Prices.

RUBBER GOODS

Alling Rubber Company

SPORTING GOODS AND AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND SUPPLIES

229 State Street, SCHENECTADY

UMBRELLAS

Schenectady's Distinctive Umbrella Shop. Also Parasols and Canes.

Re-covering and Repairing.

5 Station Arcade. Two doors from State St.

ROOFING

Phone 1328. A. B. FETTIG 199 Hulett Street.

General Roofing and Hot-Air Heating, Metal Ceilings, Cornices, Skylights, etc.

GROCERIES

J. S. SAUNDERS & SON—1056 State St.

Choice Groceries

Phone 567. Prompt Delivery.

I. A. BAKER, 502 Rugby Road

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Phone 812 Prompt Delivery

INTERIOR DECORATORS

QUALITY DRAPERY SHOP INC.

EXCLUSIVE INTERIOR DECORATORS

140 Jay St., SCHENECTADY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"HOUGHTON"

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

435 State St., Schenectady

PRINTING

THE GAZETTE PRESS

Good Printing delivered on time.

Everything from Cards to Catalogues.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WALTER S. WOOD COAL CO.

Coal and Wood. Phone 2593.

Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block.

CLEANING AND DYEING

RINDFLEISCH

CLEANER AND DYER.

116 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BABY SHOP

Imported and Domestic Hand-made Dresses. (By mail.) 1534 Union st., Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

UNION BOOK CO., Inc.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

257 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

WALL PAPER

WAIT & ZELLER

Wall Paper and Paints, Paper Hanging and Painting. 1032 State St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL for general housework; family of four. 644 Rugby road, Schenectady, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

FREARS, Troy, N. Y.

Leaders in all kinds of House-furnishings and Wearing Apparel for Everybody

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

W. P. HERBERT & CO.

210 to 212 Broadway, Troy

Women's and Misses' Apparel

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

ARTS ELECTRICAL CO., 25 Grand St., Troy, N. Y. Telephone 2312 W. Troy. Let us estimate on wiring for anything electrical.

ALBANY, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CORSET SHOP—We specialize in correct fittings. Corsets $1 to $15. JENNIE B. KING, Main 3815, upstairs, 15-17 N. Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

HARDWARE

"HARDWARE"—Paints, glass, oils, etc. Garden tools. G. V. & F. W. CAMERON, 284 Central ave. Phone West 540, Albany.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

M. LICHTENBERG Phone 2596

2621 Jamaica Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.

Our Specialties: Curtains and Scrims, Onyx Hose, Merode Underwear, Forest Mills, Root and Reis Underwear, and Fownes Gloves. Prices are right.

REAL ESTATE

E. V. BRAND & SON

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE, COAL, WOOD

4585 Jamaica Ave. near Greenwood Ave. (111th St.) Phone 2296.

Res. Phone 6464 Hollis.

MARKETS

HENRY BAHRENBURG

Phone 448

3217 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue

Choice Meats

AUBURN, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT STORES

FOSTER, ROSS & CO.

Auburn's Leading Department Store

Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

APOLLO PLAYER

Mason & Hamlin and Melville Clark Pianos, Victrolas, Musical Instruments.

CLARK MUSIC CO.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE

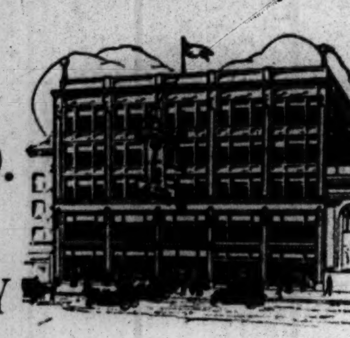
Agent and Broker

CAMP PROPERTIES A SPECIALTY

CLINTON J. AYERS, 89 Main St.

CHICAGO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

DEPARTMENT STORES



LOREN MILLER & Co.

Located "Up-Town" at

4722-28 BROADWAY

Announce

September Sales of Blankets, Comforters Bed Spreads and Household Utilities

At prices we believe to be lower than will obtain here or elsewhere later in the season.

We are receiving daily NEW SUITS, DRESSES and WAISTS in the season's most approved models.

LOWE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Milwaukee Av. Tel. Arm. 2378

THE FAIR
Chicago's Popular Dept. Store
Everything to wear, eat and to furnish the home.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Hosae
Suite 730
724 So. Mich. Boulevard
One-half Block South of the Blackstone
Chicago

We are now showing our new stock—Imported Fall and Winter materials and Ready-to-wear models.

Our branch show rooms at the Edgewater Beach Hotel will be open September 15th.

Dorothy Vernon
Perfume, Sachet
Toilet Water, Talcum
Face Powder, Face Cream
Unless your dealer can supply we will send to you direct.
THE JENNINGS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

McPherson
Corset and Blouse Shop
Howd Tailored Hip Corset
Suite 611-612, Venetian Building
15 E. Washington Street

Broadway Shop
Marinello System
Manicuring, Shampooing, Hairdressing
4061 Broadway Tel. Well. 5064

A. ZEITLIN
LADIES' TAILOR
1031 Marshall Field Annex Building
Tel. Ran. 3419 25 E. Washington St.

DRESSES, SUITS, COATS
High grade work without prohibitory prices
1146 E. 47th St. Antoinette M. Staunton

FURS - FURS - FURS
ARTHUR FELBER
4547 N. Racine Av., around cor. Wilson Av.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

If You Want EXPERT Cleaning and Dyeing
TELEPHONE DOUGLASS 524
DAVID WEBER
"The Man Who Knows"
Main Office and Works, 3519-21-23-25-27-29-31 So. State Street.
BRANCH OFFICES: 126 So. Wabash Ave., 1013 E. 43d St., Cor. 31st and Mich. Ave., 1237 E. 47th St., 1004 E. 63rd St.

KATHRYN'S CLEANING SHOP
2624 N. Clark St. Phone Diversey 2794.

CLEANERS AND TAILORS
OXFORD PANATORIUM
143 North Avenue Tel. Linc. 366

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

PRINCIPAL of old established English Manufacturers with splendid facilities for handling further American business will be glad to receive appointments during his visit to the States in September or October. Write immediately to X 5, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

BLACKBOARDS

EUGENE M. BORNHOFT
Established 1894
1224 "The Rookery," CHICAGO
Inscriptions for Churches, Designed or Executed
Telephone Wabash 2837

Sign Work AND Brokers' Blackboards

FURS

CENTRAL 3038 — FURS REMODELED
I. Perlson—Fine Furs
36 SO. STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Suite No. 506-8, North American Building, N. W. Cor. State and Monroe Sts.

MILLINERY

LAUGHLIN Millinery
Suite 804 Kesner Bldg.
Wabash Ave. and Madison Street, CHICAGO
Telephone Central 3807

R. W. BELL-BRANCH
Seasonable Millinery
20 S. STATE STREET, CHICAGO

Esther E. Wright—Hats
116 South Michigan Avenue, Lake View Building, Chicago.

BENTZEN HAT SHOP
Popular Millinery
2652 Milwaukee Ave., Near Logan Sq.

MILLINERY
MISS PUDOR
Suite 1433, Stevens Bldg., 16 N. Wab. Ave.

WOLFF SISTERS
First Class Millinery Shop
2372 Lincoln Ave., near Wrightwood
Phone Lincoln 1152

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER HATS
Last season's hats remodeled.
LUDOLPH, 3406 Carroll Ave. Kedzie 1494.

CONFECTIONERY

Page & Shaw
"Candy of Excellence"
TWO CHICAGO STORES
Otis Bldg. 8 S. La Salle St. — People's Gas Bldg. 120 S. Michigan
Delicious Luncheons Served
WM. S. BARBEE, Manager

DAIRIES

C. L. PETERSON & SONS
"BELDEN FARMS"
MILK BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY
Also
"Brook Hill Farm" Certified Milk
747 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Lincoln 3480.

FRED GOHS
PASTEURIZED MILK AND CREAM
1032 N. Winchester Ave. Tel. Hum. 5704

HOTELS

BERTON MANOR
4516 Magnolia Avenue
Offers all modern hotel conveniences with genuine home atmosphere. Best tables and quick transportation to loop. Rooms en suite with private bath, including board, $8 to $25 per week. Phone Sunnyside 2902.

CARPENTER

E. SEWARD—Carpenter
Hardwood Floors—Furniture Repairing
GARAGES BUILT
3915 Bernard Street. Tel. Irving 5454.

SHOES

We want you to become acquainted with our new SHOE DEPARTMENT and its fitting service. The EDWIN C. BURT FINE SHOES for women are featured. Catalogue on request.
You will appreciate, too, the unusual and wide range of styles and materials in our WOMEN'S SPORTS CLOTHES DEPARTMENT, where the celebrated "Golfknit" fabrics are featured. "Golfknit" is elastic, allowing free movement, and is especially adaptable to outing purposes. It does not become out of shape. Suits to measure or ready made, $25, $30, $35.
A visit to the Women's Sports Hats Department is especially recommended. Smart outing hats at moderate prices.
Knowing this to be the largest store of its kind, we have the satisfaction of very complete stocks of everything needed for GOLF AND TENNIS. Golf School and Practice Courts in our cool subway.
Mail Orders Invited; carriage charges prepaid and any merchandise desired will be sent on approval. Catalogues on request.

The Golf Shop, Chicago
33 to 35 South Wabash Ave., near Monroe.

WILLIS & ATWOOD
Ease All Comfort Shoes AND Fit-You Shoes For the Entire Family
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
1371 E. 63RD STREET
Tel. H. P. 817

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE 1900 AGITATOR WASHER

The latest invention in Water Power Washers. We sold Water Power Washers for about 10 years; sold more than ten thousand of them in Chicago. These were all of the old Dolly type—they did good work and answered certain purposes but could not be used to wash laces and fancy goods. This new Agitator Washer will wash everything from the finest lace to carpets, clean and perfect in every respect. The price of this Water Power Washer is $18 cash or $20 on monthly payments at $3 per month. Sent on trial. Sold only in our three stores.

A. W. KRATZ
3409-3411 W. Madison St. Phone Garfield 1450
2920 Lincoln Ave. Phone Graceland 5179
2355 Milwaukee Ave. Phone Humboldt 1800

Fine Hardwood Floors
LAID—SCRAPED—CLEANED—FINISHED
ESTIMATES FREE
E. B. MOORE & CO., 20 East Lake St., Chicago

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

C. W. SCHAUB & Co.
Phones Edgewater 1320-1321 — 4605-4607 Broadway CHICAGO
GROCERIES AND MEATS
FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FANCY GROCERIES — CHOICE MEATS
SAM HASTERLIK
Telephones: Rogers Park 239, Rogers Park 398
1546-48 JARVIS AVENUE, NEAR ASHLAND BOULEVARD

C. J. Guderyahn, Groceries and Meats
3916-18 BROADWAY Four Telephones—L. V. 5300
The Best of Everything at Lowest Market Prices

ABE MINCER
High Grade Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Daily Trips to Edgewater and Rogers Park
4721-23 BROADWAY, CHICAGO, ILL. Phone Edgewater 937

KOLBE BROS. HIGH GRADE GROCERIES AND MEATS
3000-6 Broadway Telephones L. V. 236—L. V. 2256—Well. 2206

EDWARD L. MINCER — ABE MINCER
Mincer Bros., Grocery and Market House
1762 WILSON AVENUE, CHICAGO
Purveyors of High Grade Meats and Groceries
Phone Ravenswood 8 and 9

STOP & SHOP (TRADE MARK REGISTERED)
BUY
Lady Clementine Brand Pure Food Products
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Distributed in Chicago by
THE Tebbetts & Garland STORE
16-18 N. Michigan Boulevard
Phone Cent. 8080

ANDLER & BEHRENS
GROCERY AND MARKET
Quality and Service.
4357 Greenview Ave. Tel. L. V. 6085

GROCERIES
"Service," quality, fair price, efficient delivery.
ORCHARD & ORCHARD
1433 E. 53d St. Tel. Hyde Park 635

GARBERS BROS.
Groceries and Meats
Tel. Aus. 418 Oak Park 2300

DIER BROS.
MEAT MARKET
Tel. Lake View 5622—3253 N. Halsted.

Groceries Fruits and Vegetables
JOS. HILFER, 1453 Devon Ave.
Phones Edge. 389—Rog. Pk. 9

BUENA MARKET—MEATS
H. C. CHRISTENSEN, Prop.
946 Irving Park Blvd. Tel. L. V. 1143

GROCERIES AND MEATS
SUEHLSEN'S MARKET HOUSE
3711 N. Halsted Tel. L. V. 1095

GROCERY AND MARKET
H. E. DREWES
719-21 Wrightwood Ave. Tel. Linc. 3329 and Diversey 9565. Orders called for.

BROADWAY GROCERY AND MARKET
5616 Broadway Tel. Rav. 3905

ALBERT WENDT
Good Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
1905 Foster Ave. Tel. Edgewater 6055.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
E. HAUG
3531 Milwaukee Ave. Tel. Irving 6333

GROCERIES—OAK PARK
FRED H. BLASE Market and Grocer
6317-19 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
Tel. Oak Park 340-341

LAUNDRIES

Established 1899
EDGEWATER LAUNDRY COMPANY
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
5535-5541 BROADWAY, CHICAGO. Phone Edgewater 430.
Our ten wagons cover the following territory: All of the NORTH SIDE, EVANSTON and WILMETTE. West as far as Crawford Avenue.

Rogers Palace Laundry The Biggest WHY?
5 PHONES—TERRITORY: LOOP TO GLENCOE

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO
2719 2723 FULLERTON AVE.
TELEPHONE HUMBOLDT 800
CLEAN CLEAN CLEAN

PAINTING AND DECORATING

EDWARD C. BUNCK
Painting and Decorating
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
4648 Calumet Ave., Chicago. Tel. Oak. 845

FOR SALE

STORE FOR SALE—Stationery, toys, periodicals, confectionery, soda fountain, popcorn machine; next door to large motion picture theatre on Sheridan road, Chicago; long lease; business showing steady increase. D. G. McHENRY, 6748 Sheridan road, Chicago.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

BARBER SHOP
and Manicuring. Hair Cutting, 25 cts. Room 1120 North Amer. Bldg., State and Monroe Sts. A. L. WADDELL.

SHOES

FOR EVERY OCCASION
FRAMHEIN SHOES
1002 East 63d St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

"King of Lead Pencils"
Trade Mark
EVERSHARP
(Patented)

In all the world no other Pencil like this: No wood to whittle, no paper to peel, no slip of the lead when you write. Just write—that's all. Built with the precision of a watch, yet strong and durable, without flimsy snaps or springs. A mechanical masterpiece totally different in principle from all other pencils. Always sharp, yet never sharpened. Magazine contains 18 inches extra leads, black or indelible, enough to write a quarter million words.

Fully guaranteed—Your money refunded if not satisfactory.

The Leads are the finest black, compressed or indelible and are renewable at a nominal cost.

10 DAYS' TRIAL
Sent to Monitor readers on 10 days' free trial—all money refunded if unsatisfactory.

PRICES:
Finest Gold Filled, Colonial Design, $4.00
Gold Filled, plain $3.00
Finest Sterling Silver, chased......$3.00
Finest Sterling Silver, plain $2.50
Heavy Triple Silver Plate, chased......$1.50
Plain White Metal.$1.00
Postage and Insurance 10c extra
14k. Solid Gold, plain..$20
14k. Solid Gold, engvd..$25
Extra Leads, Per Box of 12 Black 25c, Indelible 35c.

STEVENS, MALONEY & CO.
Printers, Stationers, Engravers
21 So. La Salle St., Chicago, U.S.A.

BLITZ BROTHERS
Manufacturers of High Grade
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment
450 N. Hermitage Ave., CHICAGO

FLORISTS

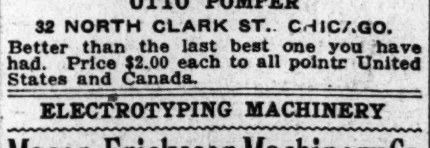
Phone Us Today for a Man to Take Care of Your Garden
Wittbold FLORIST
The Largest in Chicago
As Near to You As Your Phone
Call Graceland 1112
8 Trunk Lines
Cut Flowers
Plants Rented
Landscape Work
737 Buckingham Place
Greenhouse and Nursery Located at Edgebrook, Illinois

THE ARGYLE POSY SHOP
CUT FLOWERS AND HOUSE PLANTS
Special designs and decorations
1046½ Argyle St. Tel. Edgewater 7830

HARDWARE

THEODORE KRUEGER HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, Tools, Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Outfitters, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies.
4543 Broadway ("Uptown")
729 Milwaukee Avenue
Phones Edgewater 1240, Monroe 313

HARDWARE
Cutlery, Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Electrical Supplies for every purpose.
Write for catalogue.
STEBBINS HARDWARE Co.
15 W. VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO



Made in GERMANY of ENGLISH Steel with a FRENCH Grind, distributed in the UNITED STATES and guaranteed by
OTTO POMPER
32 NORTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
Better than the last best one you have had. Price $2.00 each to all points United States and Canada.

ELECTROTYPING MACHINERY

Mason-Ericksson Machinery Co
Electrotyping, Stereotyping and Photo-Engraving Machinery
Designers and builders of machinery for special purposes.
638 Federal Street. Tel. Wabash 2396.

GARAGES

Patterson Garage
For Electric Cars Only
4510-4512 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE
Telephone Drexel 2874

TAILORS

FALL AND WINTER STYLES
Now ready for your inspection.
WILLIAM FRIED, TAILOR,
Phone Rand. 3057. 64 E. Monroe St.
Adjoining University Club, Chicago.

TAILOR—WALTER J. UHR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cleaning
Repairing and Pressing
1409 E. 47th Street, Chicago

TAILOR TO MEN AND WOMEN
MAX VOLKMANN
2369 Lincoln Ave. Tel. Diversey 2383

FINANCIAL

Your Account is welcome at this Bank
Union Bank of Chicago
The growing business man will find it to his advantage to do business here.
Personal attention and advice in business matters cheerfully given.
Specially appointed correspondence and rest rooms for women patrons.
Union Bank Building 25 North Dearborn Street

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
S. E. Corner La Salle and Madison Streets
A State Bank. Founded 1855.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Make us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate.
New, modern safety vaults. Loans. Investments.
Assures good service and absolute safety in all departments.

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.
S. W. Cor. LaSalle and Washington Streets
The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account
Established 1862
Incorporated A STATE BANK 1897
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

OSCAR G. FOREMAN, President	ALFRED K. FOREMAN, Ass't Cashier
GEORGE N. NEISE, Vice-Pres.	ANDREW F. MOELLER, Ass't Cashier
HAROLD E. FOREMAN, Vice-Pres.	EDWIN G. NEISE, Ass't Secretary
JOHN TERBORGH, Cashier	NEIL J. SHANNON, Trust Officer
JAMES A. HEMINGWAY, Secretary	FRANK B. WOLTZ, Auditor

CITIZENS STATE BANK
OF LAKE VIEW
3228 Lincoln Avenue
Corner Melrose
A State Bank for Savings
Charles Johnson, President
Otto J. Gondolf, Cashier
J. G. Squires, Asst. Cashier

We Pay 3% on Savings
The Edgewater State Bank
4617 Broadway, Near Wilson
Capital and Surplus $250,000
A Home Bank that Solicits Your Business

We shall appreciate any business you may see fit to accord us.
NORTH SHORE SAVINGS BANK
5545-7 Broadway

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Electric Wiring and Repairing
IDEAL ELECTRIC SHOP
4626 Broadway Tel. Rav. 6669

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Illinois Cafeteria
NEW MALLERS BUILDING
5 South Wabash Avenue, S. E. Corner Madison (Basement)
WELL VENTILATED
Wholesome Food—Liberal Portions—Great Variety
Absolute Cleanliness

JANE WINSLOW ROOM
1200 N. State, Cor. Division, Near Lake Shore Drive
Telephone Superior 1340
Evening Service from 8:00 to 11:30 Delightful, Refreshing, Cool
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS—Serving Only Clean, Palatable Food.
Every feature of good service is embodied in our management.
CATERING FOR PRIVATE PARTIES SOLICITED

Phone Sunnyside 4601
The Kenrose Cafeteria
Luncheon 11 to 2, Dinner 5 to 8 — Sunday Dinner 12 to 3 and 5 to 8
WILSON AND KENMORE AVENUES
Private Room for Luncheons and Afternoon Affairs

Misses Keen and Norby
453 Railway Exchange Building
Corner Michigan and Jackson
Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
50c Table d'Hote Dinner 5 to 8 P. M.
Telephone Harrison 4756

OUR COOKING BY WOMEN
Has the home flavor, Cafeteria Service
GURNEY—23 S. Wabash Avenue
MADISON—221 W. Madison Street
UNION—557 W. Jackson Blvd.

ARISTO RESTAURANT
AND FOOD SHOP
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner a la Carte
Pastries and Hot Meats at all times.
4503 N. Robey Street Tel. Rav. 4465

THE COURTLAND INN
DINNERS—Daily 60 cts.—Sunday 75 cts.
5938 Wilthrop Ave. Tel. Rav. 6996

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Capper & Capper
Monroe Bldg., 100 So. Mich. Ave.
Hotel Sherman, 108 W. Randolph St.
Shirt Makers
Men's Wear of Quality

Burns and Grassie
Shirt Makers
Golf Outfitters
107 S. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

BERRY & PLUM
CORRECT FURNISHINGS FOR MEN
55 E. Madison Street

AMBROSE J. KRIER
HATS
SHIRTS
NECKWEAR
Shirts to Measure

1020 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EHRLICH
SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY
3367 N. Clark Street Opposite "L" Station

FASHIONABLE FURNISHINGS
HATS AND TAILORING FOR MEN
HUBERT SCHUMACHER
409 North Avenue, Near Sedgwick
Tel. Linc. 2799

TAILORS

LARSON & ANDERSON
CORRECTLY TAILORED CLOTHES
RIDING HABITS — TOP AND AUTOMOBILE COATS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Suite 605 Mallers Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave., Cor. Madison, CHICAGO

Abe Shulman, Tailor to Men
Telephone Douglas 4546
107 East Thirty-First Street, near Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

CHICAGO

EDUCATIONAL

GREGG SHORTHAND

makes the most efficient stenographers.

It is easy to learn, rapid and legible.

All who complete our course secure good positions. In fact, there are always many more calls for our graduates than we have students.

Day and Evening Sessions

Start any week—progress is individual.

GREGG SCHOOL is located on Michigan Avenue, corner of Madison Street, overlooking beautiful Lake Michigan.

All rooms are light, airy, attractive, splendidly equipped and arranged. It is a select school, distinctive in its methods, furnishing a service that is unequaled for its excellence.

Call at office, write, or telephone (Randolph 6040) for illustrated catalogue.

Gregg School

6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ART SHOPS

PICTURE FRAMING

and Regilding
Manufacturer of Picture Frames
G. U. GAIRING, Art Dealer
4935 Broadway 3219 N. Clark
1613 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

DRY GOODS

TAYLOR'S DRY GOODS SHOP

Daylight Store
6436-6438 S. HALSTED STREET
Ladies' and Men's Furnishings. Pictorial Review Patterns. Tel. Normal 990.

Dry Goods—Men's Furnishings
THE CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE
JAMES W. BUTTON
5631 South Blvd. Tel. Austin 1214

EXPRESSMEN

Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
BRINK'S
CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO
The largest local express company.
Tel. Monroe 6109.
719 W. Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ARNOLD'S
Logan Square Express & Van Co.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Coal and Wood. Hay and Grain
2807 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago
Monticello 295

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

P. F. PETTIBONE & Co.

Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Binders, Lithographers and Blank Book Makers, Steel Die and Copperplate Engravers and Printers, Commercial and Society Printing in all lines. Supplies and Forms for Church Work. Printing That Gives Satisfaction.
Full Line Office Stationery and Supplies
18 S. LaSALLE ST., CHICAGO

WEDDING INVITATIONS
Correct Styles—Correct Prices
DUNWELL & FORD
The House of Good Stationery
116 So. Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

PRINTING

RIDER & DICKERSON

Printers

Harrison 2926 638 Federal Street

KENFIELD-LEACH CO.
PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, BOOKLETS
Day and night. Pressrooms and linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 951—All departments.

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS

BOND BROS. & CO.

PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS
508 S. Dearborn Street Harrison 5317

EMERY H. ODELL
Printing and Engraving
836 Lill Avenue Tel. Div. 3044

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—High grade 6-apartment building on Lakeside pl., Chicago, between Sheridan rd. and the lake; large lot, good tight; each apartment has 7 rooms, 2 baths and private porches; exceptionally well constructed; rental value $3700 per year. Price $37,000. Mortgage $18,000, 5 per cent. Will net about 10 per cent on equity. Also high grade 3-flat building on same street; each apartment contains 7 rooms, 2 baths and private porches; rental value $3000 per year. Price $21,000. Will net about 5 per cent, and free rent of one flat. B. B. CLOVER & BRO., Agents, 69 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Real Estate, Renting, Loans and Insurance
First Mortgages Made and Sold.
C. H. HANSON & SON
3959 Chicago Ave. Tel. Austin 476.
Chicago, Ill.

Paul J. Quetschke
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE and LOANS
956 Webster Ave. Tel. Line. 5138

INSURANCE

EDWIN C. GAGE
INSURANCE. 175 W. Jackson Boulevard.
Telephones Wabash 4047 and Edge. 9405

ALFRED H. DOWLE
INSURANCE
Room 1405, 175 W. Jackson Boulevard
Tels. Wabash 2039 and Normal 3040

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS MAN wants good rural home in private family; permanent Chicago or within hour ride by train; where can keep horse and enjoy country; references. Particulars please address Z 100, Monitor, Gas bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants board and room; private bath; south side; nr. crosstown car line. N 11, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

S. PRAIRIE AVE., 3027, 2nd—Two connecting rooms, suitable for practitioner or couple. L and surf. trans. Tel. West. 7776.

OAKDALE AVE., N. S.—Private family will rent room to one or two ladies employed; no other roomers. L. V. 4436.

KIMBARK AVE., 5705, 1st Apt.—Front room; woman only; private family; near I. C. and surface. Tel. Midway 5628.

N. CLARK ST., 5134—Furn. room suitable for one or two; $10 and $12 a mo.; private family. Tel. Ravenswood 961.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SO. SIDE, 4406 Prairie Av.—7 rms., possession now, rent $58; also 8 rms., possess. Oct. 1, $57.50; modern in every way; church and schools walking distance. W. Murray Wright, Marquette bldg., Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, in loop, three whole days each week. Add. B 10, Monitor, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

South Shore Talking Machine and Lamp Shop

R. BROD, Prop.
6719 Stony Island Ave.
We handle a complete line of
COLUMBIA GRAFANOLAS
of Latest Design.
All newest records. Open evenings. Tel. Midway 2895, Blackstone 4500.

Wilson Ave Piano and Talking Machine Co.

A. C. FENTON, Manager
Agency for Kranich & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia and Edison Talking Machines. Complete stock of all records. Records sent to your home on approval.

1010-12 Wilson Av.
Near Sheridan Rd.
Convenient time payments. Tel. Edge. 7033

ARCHITECTS

ROBERT LEROY KANE
ARCHITECT
109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago Cent. 2703

WILMETTE, ILL.

FUEL AND FEED

DAVID RUTTER & CO., Inc.
COAL, WOOD, COKE and FEED
Telephones: Evanston 1343 Yard, Wilmette 1400 Yards
1164 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette
Wilmette 652

INSURANCE

HARRY D. DAVISSON
Insurance
812 Prairie Ave. Wilmette 222
918 Tribune Bldg., Chicago. Ran. 1311

PIANO TUNING

L. W. FOSTER
EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING
735 10th Street Wilmette 992-R

GROCERIES

Wm. Brinkman & Co.
FANCY GROCERIES
Paints, Oils and Glass
Phones: 100, 101, 102 Wilmette
601 W. Railroad Ave.

ASPEGREN & CO.
High Grade Groceries and Meats
Our Aim—Mutual Satisfaction
Telephone Wilmette 120; seven trunk lines. Evanston Phone 466.

A. S. VAN DEUSEN
Finest Groceries, Meats, Poultry, Fish, Fresh Vegetables and Fruits.
Grocery Telephones 510, 511, 512, 513
Meat Telephone 514
Watch our weekly special sales

Edmund J. Galitz Charles C. Schultz
GALITZ & SCHULTZ
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
1125-1127 Central Avenue
Telephones Wilmette 407, 408, 409

ARCHITECTS

1405 Forest Ave. Phone 958 R
H. VERNON LEE
Architect
Homes Alterations Public Buildings

SHEET METAL WORK

A. C. WOLFF
TIN, SHEET METAL AND FURNACE WORK
Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired
1124 Central Ave. Tel. 296

CLEANERS

SIX-ONE-NINE
DRY CLEANERS
Save 25% on your cleaning bill. 24-hour service if necessary. Our name is our telephone. Wil. 619—Evan. 619.

DRY GOODS

Miss L. Brehm & Co.
FANCY DRY GOODS
BLACK CAT HOSIERY

S. H. CRAMER
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS.
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Tel. Wilmette 588

MILLINERY

L. C. RAMBO & CO.
Distinctive Millinery
NOVELTY FUR WORK

FINANCIAL

Under U. S. Govern't Supervision
The First National Bank of Wilmette, Illinois
We offer—"Security and Service"

SHOES

Telephone 596
TUCKER SHOE CO.
FINE SHOES
Expert Repairing 1213 Wilmette Av.

HARDWARE

J. R. SWEET
HARDWARE FURNACES
All Kinds Sheet Metal
Phone 1247 532 E. Railroad Ave.

DAVENPORT, IOWA

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

"PIANOLA" PLAYER PIANO "AEOLIAN VOCALION" PHONOGRAPH

SCHMIDT MUSIC CO.

RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS

EXCEPTIONAL SHEET MUSIC DEPT. MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
DAVENPORT, IOWA Two Stores MUSCATINE, IOWA

PRINTING

OUR IDEA

With fourteen years' experience in the Job Printing Business, we have developed a Service System to give our customers their Printing, Engraving and Stationery the way they want it, when they want it.

Mail orders appreciated.

DOW & MEYER CO.
PRINTERS
411-413 Brady St., DAVENPORT, IOWA

GROCERIES

Carl A. Kaisen's
"Home of Quality Groceries"
306 HARRISON ST., Davenport, Ia.
Phones 2078-2079

INDIANAPOLIS

ARCHITECTS

FREDERICK L. WARRICK, ARCHITECT
902 Merchants Bank Bldg.
Indianapolis, Indiana

ROCK ISLAND

BUILDING MATERIAL AND FUEL

PORT BYRON MATERIAL AND FUEL CO.
Incorporated
CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, SAND AND GRAVEL, FIRE-BRICK, FIRE-CLAY, ETC.
G. F. GALL, Manager
Tel. R. I. 91
HARD AND SOFT COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, SMITHING COAL
131 Twentieth Street ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

CLOTHIERS

Tip-to-Toe Out-Fitters **M&K** For Man Woman and Child

GROCERIES

S. M. BUTT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
1444 SEVENTH AVENUE
Phone R. I. 1328

EVANSVILLE, IND.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Wm. E. French Co.
Rugs, Carpets, Draperies, Linoleum, "Brenlin" Shades, Wall Paper
NEW LOCATION
Entire Second Floor
Old State National Bank Building

CLEANERS

WE KLEAN KLOTHES KLEAN
HORNBROOK CLEANING CO.
Uptown Office Lobby Woods Building
Phone 727 Plant Phone 2909

PHOTOGRAPHERS

For best results in DEVELOPING AND PRINTING OF AMATEURS' NEGATIVES
M. L. K. WILLIAMS,
Evansville, Indiana.

BARBER SHOPS

UTLEY'S BARBER SHOP
217 Up 3rd Street
First class in every respect. We Clean and Press Clothes. Laundry Agency.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE VOGUE.
Up-to-date Hats and Furnishings.
Eighth and Main Sts.

MOLINE, ILL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Bent—Crown—Concord Pianos and Player Pianos

BENSON PIANO CO
ARTISTIC PIANOS

1305 Fifth Avenue, MOLINE, ILL.

EVANSTON, ILL.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

THE SIX-ONE-NINE DRY CLEANERS
One of our customers calls us "The Dry Cleaning Savings Bank" and we are. Phone 6-1-9. 3 delivery cars. 1619 Sherman ave. Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

REAL ESTATE

HORN & TAYLOR
REAL ESTATE, LOANS and INSURANCE
1619 Sherman Ave. Tel. 317

MILLINERY

WANTED—Partner in established millinery business; must have experience, taste and some capital; or will sell. Tel. Evanston, Ill., 729. Write 2021 Harrison st.

GROCERS

RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries, fruits and vegetables. 511-513 Main St. Tel. 469. 517 Noyes St., Tel. 1221.

G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Dempster St.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

ART SHOPS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP. C. B. WEST, Beake Bldg., opposite Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster St., Evanston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

NURSERYMAN — LANDSCAPE GARDENER. JOHN FREEMAN, 513 Noyes St.; phone 1196.

PEORIA, ILL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

P. A. BERGNER & CO.
A department store that aims to offer best merchandise and highest quality of service all the time.

CLARKE & CO.
The Store of Satisfaction
102-104 So. Adams Street

INSURANCE

HOWES-FAHNESTOCK
HIPPODROME BUILDING
Insurance. Bonds of every description. Best companies and efficient service.

GROCERIES

High Grade Groceries
Low Prices, Good Service.
Your trade appreciated.
PENNY GROCERY CO.,
213 Main St. Tel. Main 5206.

GROCERIES
P. C. BARTLETT COMPANY
First-class Groceries.
Phones Main 413 and 3755. 329 Main Street

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Furniture, Rugs and Draperies
of Quality
BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc.
312 South Jefferson Street

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPERT KODAK FINISHING
Mail orders solicited.
BERT C. POWERS
Camera Shop, 323 Main St., opp. P. O.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

A. SCHRADZKI CO.
The Peoria home of HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothes
Adams and Liberty Streets

EDUCATIONAL

The International Correspondence Schools
Will qualify you for advancement.
Peoria Office, 314 Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.

CLOTHIERS

THE B. AND M.
Central Illinois' Greatest Outfitters
Corner of Adams and Fulton Sts.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

The Pure Food Restaurants
Uptown, Nells, 105 South Jefferson Ave.
Downtown, Anheuser, 333 So. Adams St.

SHOES

SHOES—HUBER'S
Complete line of men's, women, boys' and children's footwear.
340 Fulton Tel. 733

WORCESTER

DRY GOODS

Clark-Sawyer Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Two Great Features Every Week

—Wednesday Morning Specials

—Saturday Specials

Only newest goods of real quality are offered, and at special bargain prices.

FINANCIAL

Park Trust Company
Cordially invites Monitor readers to investigate its complete banking service, including
GENERAL BANKING
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
CHRISTMAS CLUB
Special Provision for Ladies

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY
R. W. CLIFFORD,
306 Main Street (Day Building),
Worcester, Mass.
Telephone Park 5424.

FLORISTS

FRESH FLOWERS
of Finest Quality
RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE
3 Pleasant Street. Tel. Park 94.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUSTRALIAN AGENTS

AUSTRALIA

As a Market For Your Goods

Never has there been such an opportunity for the introduction into Australia of American goods. The markets of Europe are practically closed and America is naturally and necessarily the one place that can supply the ever-increasing deficiency in commodities.

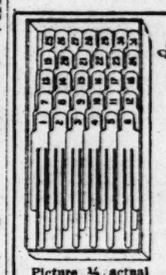
If you are looking in this direction, we can help you.

We will endeavor to find you trustworthy agents to handle your goods, and we will gladly accept the management and preparation of your publicity in any form.

Enquiries are invited.

Arthur Smith & Sons, Ltd.
Established 1881
Consulting Advertising Experts
Advertisement Writers and Designers
26 Jamieson St., Sydney, Aus.

BOOK MARKERS



Picture ½ actual size. Patented 1916.

A Practical Book Marker
Easy to use. Marks the exact page for each reference. Made of celluloid. Sample for stamp.
Numbers will not erase or wash off.
Price $1.00 per book or $1.80 for 2 Books
State Size Wanted.
E. P. BOOK MARKER
1101 Stevens Building, Portland, Oregon

BUSY B BOOK MARKER
A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. "They do not tear." Sample 5c.
Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

DULUTH, MINN.

LAKE SUPERIOR IS DELIGHTFUL in July—take a lake trip to Duluth—the city of summer delight—and thank us for recommending the pleasure by a visit to Gray's—
A store for good service.
Many departments—all uncommonly good—so tourists say. Let us send you a Duluth booklet—send your name and 2c stamp.
GEORGE A. GRAY CO.
THE STORE FOR SERVICE
113-115-117-119 W. Superior St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY
Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.

DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
MEN'S SUITS, $1.00
LADIES' SUITS, $1.50
SHORT GLOVES, 5c
LONG GLOVES, 10c
We clean everything from laces to rugs and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5080. Ctr. 822. GROSS BROS., 86-90 So. 10th St. CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS.

E. H. HOLMES—Boiler and fly wheel insurance. 503 to 506 Globe bldg. Tels. Tri-State, C 1290. N. W. Main 1290.

HARTMANN'S MILLINERY
Mid-Summer Hats for All Occasions
90 South Tenth Street

KITZMAN BOOT SHOP
Comfortable, Perfect Fitting Low and High Boots for Spring and Summer.
Nicollet 1378. 924 Nicollet Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ECONOMY CLEANERS and DYERS, 419 Van Buren St., solicit your business. Note the prices: Men's Suits cleaned and pressed, $1.00. Ladies' Suits, $1.50. Ladies' Dresses, $1.25 and up. Phone Main 570.

FLORISTS — LOVELAND FLORAL CO. Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby R'way Exchange Bldg. Tel. Main 1231.

HOSCH BROS. CO.
HATTERS AND FURRIERS
92 Wisconsin Street

LAUNDRY — VAUGHAN ATLANTIC LAUNDRY CO. J. T. Vaughan, Pres.; G. B. Whitehill, Secy. and Treas. Wagon calls everywhere. 570 East Water St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
CHARLES W. CAPPER CO.
124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

THE CORSET SHOP—Fredericka Pluckhan. Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Kimonos, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear. 409 Milwaukee St.

WACKLER'S GROCERY, Walker St. and Third Ave., want your business, wholesale and retail. Order by phone or mail.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

JOY MUSIC STORE
Fine Pianos, Music and Musical Merchandise. Edison Phonographs and Records. Popular Music 10c. Mail orders solicited.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

WEAVER JORDAN FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
Credit to All
26 West Grand Ave.
W. 2315

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

CURIOS—GIFT GOODS
Kodak Finishing—Films—Cameras
CURIO NOOK, 115 North 4th St.

GRAHAM-SYKES COMPANY
"The Store With the Big City Merchandise"
For Mother, the Girls & Little Tots.

McKINNEY & REDD
Muskogee's Largest Exclusive Shoe Store
Expert Shoe Fitters

PURE FOOD GROCERY
LEADING FANCY GROCERS
Quality never lowered to make prices cheap.
232 West Okmulgee. Phones 1266-1267-3148.

TECUMSEH, NEB.

HATTIE F. GRAFF — QUALITY GIFT SHOPPE—Specials for Mail-Order Customers. Write for descriptive booklet.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Pianos, Player Pianos, Sheet Music.
Mason & Hamlin Church Organs.
J. R. REED MUSIC CO.

EL PASO, TEXAS

WE are complete home furnishers; Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs, Stoves, Refrigerators, Ideal Fireless Cookstoves and Hardware. Rogers Furniture Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

ED. C. SMITH FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
Cash or easy terms. Texas, near Main.

HELENA, MONT.

CLOTHIERS and HABERDASHERS
Everything for Men and Boys
FRASER and SMITH
THE NEW HUB

DENVER, COL.

DEPARTMENT STORE
THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO.
Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising—YOUR MONEY will always meet its EQUAL at The Store Accommodating.

DENVER RUBBER CO., 1645 Lawrence St., Phone M-1259. Rain Coats for Ladies and Gentlemen. "Everything in Rubber." Lady attendants.

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
389 South Broadway Phone South 537.

GANO-DOWNS CLOTHING COMPANY
Sixteenth Street at Stout
Exclusive Haberdashers and Outfitters

HOFF-SCHROEDER
DENVER'S LARGEST AND FINEST CAFETERIA
1545 Welton St. Tel. Main 7407

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES & MEATS at low cash prices. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. W. D. Steinmetz, 600 15th St.

RESIDENCE HOTEL
Centrally located, cool, airy rooms; lawn, garden and shade; best home table. THE LANCASTER, 1765 Sherman St

STORAGE, moving, packing and shipping of household goods. The Benedict Transfer & Storage Co., 1611 Glenarm Pl.

THE M. O'KEEFE JEWELRY COMPANY. Mfg. Jewelers, Accurate Watch Repair. & Emblems. 827 15th St. Phone Main 6440.

THE UNION PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. Quality Service. Printers & Publishers. Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa St.

PORTLAND, OREGON

DIAMOND EXPERTS and Jewelry of the highest quality at JAEGER BROS., 131-133 Sixth—Oregonian Bldg.

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 353 Russell. Your satisfaction is our success. We satisfy. Phones East 220, A-2264.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CAFETERIA—SHAY'S
Serving Delicious Home Cooked Foods
Opposite Postoffice. 341 South Main St.

SPOKANE, WASH.

BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.—The Store you can't forget because it Tries to do Right in all Things. Main 1708.

CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO. — For Dry Cleansing, Rug and Curtain Cleaning you can rely on the CRYSTAL. M-6060.

FURRIER—BODENECK & JACOBS
Furs to order. Remodeling, repairing, storage. 930 Riverside Ave., opp. postoffice.

KEYSTONE PRINTING CO. 110 So. Lincoln. F. W. Greenberg, Prop. Printing that pleases particular people. Main 4745.

PRINTING—UNION PRINTING CO., E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine Job Printing. Tel. Main 2202. 414 First Ave.

THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP, 122 N. Post St. Let us give you our prices on infants complete Layettes.

THE CRESCENT. Spokane's Greatest Store, makes every transaction a link in the chain of friendship between the store and its patrons. Those who cannot visit the store are invited to use our Mail Order Service.

BERKELEY, CAL.

MANHATTAN LAUNDRY COMPANY
Quality and Service.
1812 Dwight Way Tel. Berkeley 335

LONG BEACH, CAL.

Corner First & Pacific Sts.
THE WALL CO. DEPARTMENT STORE
A RELIABLE STORE

COVER-OLMSTEAD SHOE CO.
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
219 Pine Ave.

CLEANING — PRESSING. ONLY DYE WORKS, 808 Pine Ave. Phones H-5023, S. 8 315. Auto service.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR, reasonably priced, is what you will find at the QUALITY BOOT SHOP, 133 Pine.

GERTRUDE HUFF-LANG
Shampooing. Manicuring, Hair Goods and Ornaments. 221 Pine Ave. Phone H-803.

LONG BEACH, CAL. (Con)

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.
GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

PACIFIC GARAGE
Always open. Send for us when in trouble. Storage. Expert Repairing.
J. W. ROSS, 133 Locust. H. 885, S. S. 617.

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO. — Works: Anaheim and Daisy Ave. Branch Office, 57 Pine Ave. Phones H-730, S. S. Main 472.

THE CASH STORE
109-115 W. BROADWAY
A Department Store for the People.

THE GRUBE APARTMENTS
ON THE BEACH
A COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR YOU

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT
HARRY M. BUCHANAN
527 Van Nuys Building. A4678.

AUTO LIVERY—$2.00 PER HOUR
SMITH'S AUTO LIVERY — ALL HOURS
Main 9254 956 Crocker St. F. 5436

CLEANERS AND DYERS—PARIS DYE WORKS—Expert dry cleaning. 28th and San Pedro Sts. Phone 10673. So. 6241.

CURTAIN CLEANING—Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1377 W. Washington St. Both phones: Home 23136, West 1375.

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING—O. W. THOMAS CO., 2207-9 Maple Ave., 702 W. Sixth. South 470, 24609.

GROCERY—NORRIS CASH GROCERY
GROCERIES FRUITS MEATS
West 18. 2501 S. Hoover. Home 24191.

PEERLESS LAUNDRY CO.
All That the Name Implies as to FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE
Home 60538 South 6518
Main St. at Slauson Ave.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

CLOTHING
THE GREAT WARDROBE
The Good Things in Clothes for Men and Boys. Hats and Coats for Ladies.

D. W. HERZOG—Painting, Decorating. Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Jap-a-lac. 1212 State St.

EISENBERG'S
The Shop of Better Clothes
For Men and Boys
State St. at Carrillo

HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN
TRENWITH'S

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES
SMITH VARIETY STORE
Furnishings, Jewelry, Notions, Crockery, Glassware—810 State Street.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

CENTRAL LUMBER & FUEL CO.
Building Materials of All Kinds.
WOOD and COAL

DRY GOODS AND LADIES' GARMENTS.
Novelties added as they appear.
THE SEASIDE STORE

INDEPENDENT MARKET
Choice Meats. Good Service.
W. S. MOORE, Prop. Phones 510, 511.

SEASIDE TOGGERY
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx and Styleplus Clothes. Men's Furnishings, etc.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Painter Paperhanger Woodfinisher
THOMAS BAIN
Phone 4442 363 Delmas Ave.

ROYAL CAFETERIA
79-81 South First Street
COME ONCE—YOU'LL COME AGAIN

SUIT CASES TRAVELING BAGS
Picnic Outfits, Auto & Outing Lunch Sets
MAYNARDS' 114-116 South First St.

SPRING'S, INC. (Est. 1865)—Clothiers and general outfitters for Men and Boys—Women's Outer Garments.

STULL & SONNIKSEN
Wearing Apparel—Dry Goods
40-44 South First Street

CALGARY, ALTA.

FRANK MOSSOP
EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES
Phone M-1833. Cor. 13th Av. and 5th St. E.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO., LIMITED
RELIABLE FURRIERS
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FERGUSON & PAGE
Diamonds, High Grade Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, etc. 41 King St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

CLEANING AND DYEING

Clean Up! When Things Look Black
"PHONE CHAPMAN"
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing
5904 Delmar Ave.
3100-12 Arsenal St.
ST. LOUIS
CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANSERS

CLEANING AND PRESSING

West End Cleaning & Pressing Co.
5005 Delmar Avenue
HENRY W. MEYER, Manager
Forest 2830 Delmar 2433

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION by the month as useful attendant or mother's helper; experienced with infants, older children and those needing special care. For terms write MARY RUTH JENKINS, 5024 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very attractive upholstered sofa with mahogany legs, used for a very short while, and originally costing $85.00, at a reasonable price. Phone Grand 997.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Five-room furnished bungalow from Sept. to May. 4224 Shenandoah ave. Grand 3879-M.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage near Tower Grove Park; bath, furnace, electric light, gas. 4241 Wyoming st.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Color Values in Relation to Dress

Value exists in all colors with their gradations from light to dark. With values closer together, the contrast is less striking than in black and white, for example, and the harmony less difficult, according to a study of "Shelter and Clothing," made by two instructors of Teachers College, New York.

A costume of black and white is pleasing when well carried out. Black and white, however, being exact opposites, are not easily reconciled, and a "spotty" effect is frequently the result of their combination; as, for example, in a costume where the gown is white, the hat, gloves and shoes black. In such a costume, the eye jumps from one spot of black to another and finds no resting place. If, with the white gown were worn white shoes and gloves, and the black hat pleasingly trimmed with white, thus carrying the white into the region of the black, and that of the black into the white by perhaps a black velvet bow at the throat, the darks would then be massed near the face, giving a spot of sufficient emphasis to hold and rest the eye.

Another way to hold black and white together is to introduce an intermediate step; for example, a black skirt with a black chiffon waist made over white gives a transition in "value" from the black skirt to the white of the collar, making the step from black to white less violent. An intermediate value may also be introduced by a touch of color. The black and the white should not be of equal areas; let one or the other predominate. The black skirt and white shirt waist may be improved by a black tie, the two spots of black then predominating over the one of white. Pure white, although distinguished, lacks softness; costumes in chalk, oyster, and so-called old ivory have a soft charm. In line, in values, and in color, it must be made easy for the eye to grasp the intention, the plan, of a costume; it must not be forced to jump from spot to spot. Pleasure will result from a restful harmony, but not from confusion.

In selecting the color for a costume, consider first its wearer, for it is in the color, even more than in the design, that the appearance may be improved or injured. A color should always be of sufficient "grayness" to allow the individual characteristics to stand forth. This grayness varies according to the strength of the characteristics of the wearer, but it must always be sufficiently dull to form a background—a setting for the face and to best suit the figure. This question of color is one of great importance, not only to the wearer but to all with whom she comes in contact.

This brings us to a consideration of "chroma," or the intensity or brilliancy of a color. A full, intense note of color is the strongest, loudest possible expression of the color. A full red says "red" to the intelligence, as powerfully as red can be said; it is insistent. Few people can stand a red gown of full intensity. Only a person of striking characteristics and a small figure (as the mass of red would then be comparatively small) could hope to wear such a gown successfully. A red which has lost more than half its strength—a gray red, a dark red, or a light value of red (pink)—can be worn by a greater number of people, as it intrudes itself less forcefully and is less overwhelming.

The same thing holds true of other colors, only in somewhat lesser degree, as red is the most aggressive; but it will always be found wise to use colors in full strength, or nearly so, only for touches of color on a gown which is in itself far from full intensity. Blue is a retreating color, cooling and quieting. Because of its retreating nature, blue is adapted to large figures as red is not; it is also suited to those not having pronounced features. It will be found that blues which have lost at least half their strength, which do not say "blue" as strongly as it may be said, but rather give the impression of blue, are most interesting and becoming for the entire costume. Yellow is nearest light, and, in combination with red, which gives orange, out of which come the browns, it is rich and warm in effect. Green, the combination of yellow with blue, combines the characteristics of both. It is light and calmness and cheer, mixed. It is restful, soothing, and hopeful. More cheer will be found in the greens in which yellow predominates, and more calmness and poise in those dominated by blue. Violet gives the combination of the lively quality of red, calmed and cooled by blue. It is a color full of interest, particularly in its subdued tones.

In determining a color scheme for a costume, think about the dominant color and endeavor to bring the others into harmony with it. Whatever tends to bring colors together and to diminish opposition tends towards harmony. Harmonizing colors, like harmony of lines, is a matter of appreciation.

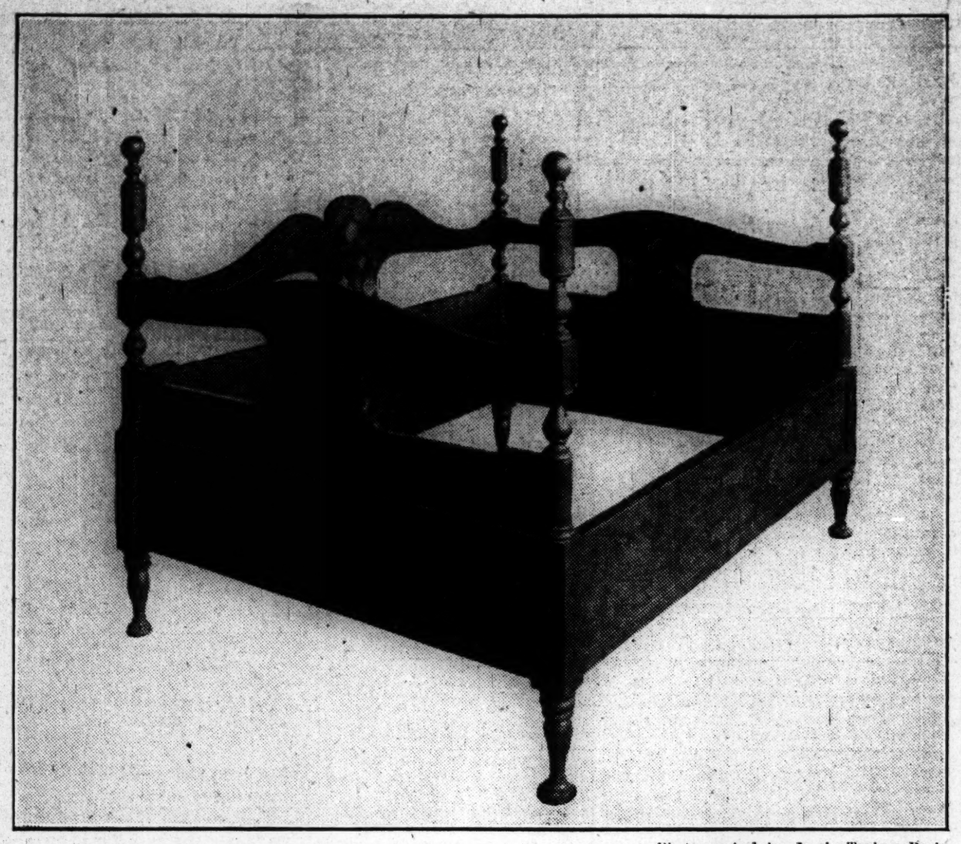
Contrasting colors may be harmonized in a subordinate relation; that is, by using a large quantity of one and a small quantity of the other. Example: A violet gown with a small touch of gold, or a yellow gown with a bunch of violets. The more subdued in tone is the larger mass of color, the greater amount of the contrasting color that may be used.

Touches of black will help to bring colors together.

Combining colors of low intensity often gives good results. The fire opal offers a hint for a pleasing color harmony, with its one spot of bright color, while the others are subordinate in tone. A "one mode" harmony, that is, one color used in different values, is a safe harmony to use but it is not of extreme interest.

To emphasize a color, a touch of the same color may be added to another part of the costume. Blue eyes may be made to seem more blue by a touch of blue on the costume. A piece of somewhat faded embroidery may be brightened by an added touch of the same color.

Another way of increasing the apparent strength of color is to use with it a complementary color. Examples: red and blue; green, yellow and violet; green and plum; blue and orange; purple and yellow green. Violet tends to make yellow hair look more golden, care always being taken to keep the violet of sufficiently low intensity not to overpower the color in the hair. "Red" hair is also made brighter by a blue costume. This combination should be sought or avoided, according to the strength of the color of the hair. Greens, particularly the soft greens, are pleasing with auburn hair.



Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beals

An old bed transformed into a couch

"Up in the attic at the old homestead in the country, where I spent the summer last year, I found a quaint old bed which had belonged to the children way back in my great-grandmother's day," said a woman whose living room is full of quaint pieces of furniture. "I was charmed by its lines, the simple curves of its sides and the delicacy of its spindles, and I had it follow me to the city when I came home. However, I did not need it in any of my bedrooms, while I very much wanted an odd, quaint couch for my great old-fashioned living room. When I took the piece to an expert to be repaired, I had the idea of removing one of the long sides, filling in the frame with a beautifully covered pad on strong springs, and piling it up with cushions. I had the framework painted a rich dark blue, with the back and side pieces painted in old-fashioned flowers in bright colors. The upholstery was of dull yellow linen, and the cushions of deep blue and buff, with one or two flowered ones. It makes a delightfully inviting seat, and is quite in keeping with the large rag rugs on the floor, the old Windsor chairs, and my great-grandmother's spinet."

Feather Cake

Mix together 2 cups of sugar and ½ cup of butter. Add 3 well-beaten eggs and 2-3 of a cup of milk. Stir into this 3 cups of flour and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Bake in layer cake tins, and put between them any dressing desired.

Fall Hints From the Shop Windows

A view of the shop windows, at this in-between-season, is interesting to the woman who is looking for hints for her fall wardrobe. The clerks are patient, will explain the new fabrics, and give the names of the new colors, which would be puzzling to any artist, and rather displeasing to the real artist who deprecates the use of untechnical terms for the fabrics and shades. The first thing which impresses one is the variety of color, the voluminous skirts, the stripes and checks, the profusion of fur in trimmings, and the length of the coats. If it happens to be a warm summer day, one shrinks a bit from the thought of the fur collar and cape, so closely wrapping the throat. But this is relieved by the chiffon gowns, the dainty dimities and muslins, the silk frocks, and the gorgeous bathing suits which are so in evidence.

The coats vary in length from the hips to the shoe tops. The smartest shops declare that the long coat, both for suit and outer wrap, is the smarter. The bottoms are flaring, and trimmed elaborately with fur, velvets, and soutache braids of all designs. The distinctive features of the fall afternoon and evening wraps are bone buttons, in some cases from top to bottom of the wrap, high ruffs for the neck, furs and velvets in cuffs and bands on the top of the sleeves and above the cuffs of the fur, or braid of the same character as the material on the rest of the dress.

Some smart effects are obtained by trimming with braid from the drop shoulders, which are much in vogue, to the bottom of the coat, making graceful lines over the flaring skirt of the coat. Soutache braid, in original designs, is used on some of the full coats to catch them at the sides, giving a ripply effect at the bottom. The smartest between-season coats are short-waisted and full-skirted, reaching to the bottom of the skirt, many of them with peplums. The high flare collar is noticeable, with shoulder capes, some of fur, some of velvet, and some of the same goods as the coat, with fur braided edge. A lady's wardrobe is hardly complete without one of these separate coats.

The prevailing materials shown are satins, charmeuse, a combination of satin and serge, broadcloth, chiffon broadcloth, gaberdine, bolivia cloth in all colors of the autumn, and the newest fabric, the ripple mirror cloth. The suits are of the same goods and in as many colors as the coats. Beads in long strings are again coming in as finishing effects for the afternoon gown or coat. The skirts are growing longer and the sleeves fuller, especially at the wrists, where they are some of them usable as muffs. The rich brown of the field mouse is being used for trimming. Brocaded vests, with shoes to match, are smart for afternoon street wear. Medallions may be seen for trimming.

Some of the severely tailored suits, if such a term can be applied these days to the so-called tailored suit, are untrimmed, depending on the jaunty Tommy Atkins turban or the white felt hats for the finishing effect. The velvet turban is everywhere in evidence, with its smart peacock plumes perked up over the side front, which rests on the right eyebrow. Some velvet loops are caught on above the right eye on the tip of the edge of the hat, looking like a Russian dancer atilt on one toe.

The linings of the fall suits are especially effective and gay, the cubist having prevailed here as in the other decorations. Some of the most daring combinations of yellow stripes and purple checks, with dashes of mulberry and black, fairly dazzle the eye. Some of the smartest suits carry out this effect in the hose and buttons. Leather and fur are being used for facing the coats. Cartridge plating, faced with dashes of the color scheme in the lining and facing, are seen occasionally and are striking.

The school children are especially in the thoughts of the department buyers these days. Dainty aprons for the little tots, reaching to within an inch of the dress top, caught at the neck and flaring from under the arms, bound with all shades of ribbon, made of taffeta, gingham or dimity, are most interesting. The frocks are short-waisted and full-skirted, made of taffeta, serge, dimity or gingham of all shades. Flounces and soft girdles are seen frequently among the styles. The coats for the little folk are as long and flaring as for the mothers and older sisters. The trimmings are of braid, fur, velvet and satin, and the stuffs of broadcloth, satin or serge. The waists are short; the shoulder cape even appears among them.

Safeguarding the Business Woman

The young business woman in a large city needs home surroundings much more than is supposed. She is often away from her home and friends and she wants a center from which to begin her new friendships and get her relationships in the new city well formed. There is a great difficulty in such homes for girls and women. So often they are institutional and thereby defeat their own ends, for few women welcome institutional management of their affairs, or too close regulation about the home. This difficulty has been largely overcome by the Eleanor Clubs of Chicago.

The word Eleanor means "Light," and the clubs were formed by Miss Ina Law Robertson of Oregon, while she was a student at the Chicago University. She combined the practical with the ideal in such a way that, through her work, six of these homes for young women were started in the city, and have been most successful in avoiding the institutional atmosphere, even while having enough supervision by educated, earnest women to make them of the right character.

"There are six centers now in the city, each perfectly self-supporting, each independent of the other," said Miss Coulter, the present head of the Central Club of the movement. "We have this rest and social center in the business section, to which all the Eleanor girls may belong by paying a small fee. They come in here at noon or at night, get their luncheons, meet their friends. Every Sunday afternoon, we have concerts and talks on interesting themes. All the meetings are non-sectarian. The girls can always come to me, or to any one of the superintendents who live at the homes, with any trouble, get advice and aid. The houses are all run on a perfectly businesslike method which precludes any tinge of charity. In each center the girls have an artistic home, with rooms that are airy and artistically furnished; meals are good and wholesome. The houses are under the government of a board of managers, consisting of the girls and the superintendent of the home. They make the rules, discipline the members, and regulate the membership. No one denomination is allowed to get a dominating majority in the homes. Where the per cent is reached in any denomination, the applicant is sent to another center. Each board sends a delegation, with its superintendent, to make up the central board of managers. They make the rules and devise the plans for the betterment of all the six centers. They have found that 80 in a home is best for economic reasons.

"No dividends are issued, as there are no stockholders, and the surplus is turned into the general fund for improvements. We have classes in interesting subjects when there are enough who want them to make it pay the instructor, and these are held at any time which is convenient to the largest number of applicants. A small fee is asked, just enough to make the sum total pay the expenses. Some girls were energetic enough to call for a class this summer, and are supporting it, too. We have a summer camp for the members where, for a reasonable sum, they may enjoy a two weeks' vacation. This pays for itself, too. We choose our superintendents for their character and ability to understand young women. They are always cultivated ladies, with high ideals and an abundance of common sense. They meet the friends of the girls, eat with them, and are always approachable and motherly. The girls in these homes have much the same influence thrown around them as do girls in college dormitories, only much better; for the girls are a self-governing body and usually are far more serious than the average college girl.

"There is a large personal service bureau to which any member may come for advice, readjustment in her work, educational help, advice in seeking a better position, or to adjust any little business difficulty. We cooperate with the college placement bureau in this and from them get much help, for they always have so many more positions to fill than they have people to take them. Then, too, there are college girls with us. Girls often fail because they need more light on their work, a little more education along certain lines. These they can be fitted for in our classes. The whole work of our club is to help and make women without a home feel that they have one. We have Eleanor girls all over the land, who are going out and calling us blessed for the home life we have succeeded in giving them. In some cases, they are themselves starting these clubs in places where they have gone to make homes for themselves.

"The girls publish a magazine in connection with their class work in journalism. They edit it, write all the articles, and make them general information centers for the six clubs and their activities. This gives practice for their study and much training for their future work, and it is a very creditable journal."

Another interesting effort along the home-making lines is that of the Three Arts Club. This club admits to membership only students who are studying the three arts, music, painting, and drama. They have an artistic clubhouse of tiled brick, with tile floors and plain plaster walls throughout. The entire color scheme of the house is taupe in carpets, and mulberry in upholstery and drapery. The rooms are very large and high, furnished with heavy old English furniture which gives a spaciousness that another style would fail to do. The girls have a great deal of freedom, the institution is self-supporting, and, through its management, puts the members in touch with the art interests of the city, yet giving them the protection and prestige of a good club. There is no institutional atmosphere in this club, yet the girls are well cared for and every necessary protection given them without unnecessary supervision or expense.

Walking Attire Severely Plain

While evening dresses are elaborate, the ordinary walking attire associated with the sports coat and tailor-mades is severely simple. Girls certainly want nothing but a tailor-made, even for London wear, with cotton or similar frocks, with which they can indulge in pretty fichus, showing as much or as little of the neck as they please by way of variety. The dress that reflects the physical activities of a woman's life requires to be well chosen, but . . . farm labor requires its own special garb. It is a question whether it is altogether good taste to adorn the tailor-made or its blouse with gold embroidery, says the Queen, London. This fashion for tinsel requires restraint and common sense.

Salad a la Suisse

Cut cold meats into cubes, with ½ cup of peas, 1 medium sized cucumber, 1 teaspoon of mint juice, 1 cup of shredded lettuce, and 1 cup of boiled dressing. Mix lightly, put on lettuce leaves, and garnish with radishes and olives.

A Collection of Old Southern Recipes

The following recipes for the making of puddings, pies and jellies were selected from the Collection of Old Southern Recipes which The Christian Science Monitor is publishing from time to time:

BAKED PUDDING FOR TWO

Three eggs, 6 tablespoons flour, 1 pint milk. Bake 20 minutes and serve with any sweet sauce.

BAVARIAN CREAM

One quart cream, 1 heaping tablespoon gelatine, ½ cup sugar, 2 dozen fresh lady fingers, flavoring. Soak the gelatine in about 1 cup of cold water for 1 hour. Stir the sugar into the cream, add the gelatine and mix well. Strain, add flavoring and whip the cream stiff. Skim off the stiffest part at the top from time to time, and lay it in a pretty glass bowl upon the cake. First line the bowl with lady fingers, split in half, sponge side up, or with slices of slightly stale cake. Set the bowl, after the cream has been heaped on top, in a cool place for a few hours before serving. Orange, vanilla or any other flavoring may be used.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING

Cream together ½ pound butter and ½ pound brown sugar; add ½ pound of flour with 4 eggs beaten very light. Mix thoroughly, pour the batter into a greased baking dish and lay 1 quart of ripe blackberries lightly on top. Bake as you would pound cake and serve it with cream sauce. (Mrs. Mason.)

PLUM PUDDING

One and one-half pounds grated bread, 1 pound brown sugar, 1½ pounds raisins, 1½ pounds currants, 1 pound citron, 10 eggs, 1 lemon grated in the peel, 1 nutmeg, juice of 3 oranges, 1 pound chopped suet or ½ pound butter. Grease the inside of the pudding cloth well; tie the pudding as tight as possible, leaving positively no room to swell. Boil 5 hours, which time is very important. The pudding may be served ablaze, when brought to the table.

BREAD PUDDING

One half pound stale bread crumbs soaked in milk (1 pint), ½ pound sugar beaten with 6 eggs, ¼ pound butter, ½ pound raisins, mace or nutmeg seasoning. Boil 2 hours and serve with sauce made of butter and sugar well creamed together and seasoned with nutmeg and lemon peel. This same pudding may be baked with the addition of a cup of cream. (Mrs. Mason.)

COCONUT PUDDING

One grated coconut, 1 dozen eggs well beaten, ½ pound butter, 1 pound sugar. Bake in puff paste. Some people omit the yolks of the eggs. In Barbados the whites are left out, and the coconut pressed in a dry cloth until all oil is extracted. Butter is then added instead. (Mrs. Mason.)

HENRIETTA PUDDING

Beat 6 eggs very light, sift into them 1 pound sugar and 1 light pound of flour. Add half a nutmeg. Beat all well together, then add 1 pint of cream. Pour into deep baking dish and bake. When done, sift powdered sugar over it to serve. Eat with butter. (Mrs. Mason.)

HAGUE PUDDING

Juice of 3 lemons (the rinds grated in it), 1 pound usgar, 5 eggs, ¼ pound butter, 2 tablespoons rich cream. Stir these ingredients well and simmer them in a stew-pan until thick and clear as honey, stirring them all the while. When cool, put them in puff paste and bake in a moderate oven. (Mrs. Mason.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Anna Alcott Admires German

Reading was a part of the daily routine in the Alcott household, and Anna's taste for German recalls vividly certain episodes between Meg and John Brooke in "Little Women."

"Friday 18th: I read one of Krummacher's parables in German. I think they are very beautiful, the language is so elegant. I love to hear beautiful words and these stories are told so simply and are full of such sweet thought. I found a great many which have never been translated and I intend to try myself to translate them. I think it is the pleasantest thing I do to read German. It is such a splendid language. I mean Elizabeth shall learn to read it, she will enjoy it so much.

"Saturday 19th: In the afternoon I sewed and Louisa read me a very silly story called 'The Golden Cup.' I think there is a great deal of nonsense written nowadays, the papers are full of silly stories.

"Sunday 20th: I have been reading lately a very beautiful book given me by my mother. It is 'Characteristics of Women' by Mrs. Jamieson. I like it very much. It is a description of Shakespeare's heroines, Portia is my favorite, she was so noble and I liked the trial scene better than any of Shakespeare that I ever read. . . .

"I passed a pleasant morning in school translating one of Krummacher's beautiful parables. I find great pleasure in this. I like German better than I do French. I want much to study Italian. I have tried myself several times but cannot manage it without help. I think I should be very happy if I could go to school. I think about it most all the time and when I am in bed I imagine myself in Boston going to Miss Peabody's school with other girls and know that I am learning something. And I think I lead rather too solitary a life. I love to see people. Mother read in the afternoon from Miss Sedgwick's Letters. It was about the Germans. She says they are a very cheerful people and though poor yet they always have a happy smile and a cheerful face. That their manners are beautiful. They are so kind and simple. I know I should love them. . . ."

Hidden Word Square

Select a letter from each word in the following sentences. When they have been rightly guessed, they will make words which answer to the following definition and form a word square.

1. A necessity to life. 2. To dwell. 3. To dye. 4. Sharp. 5. Shrill.

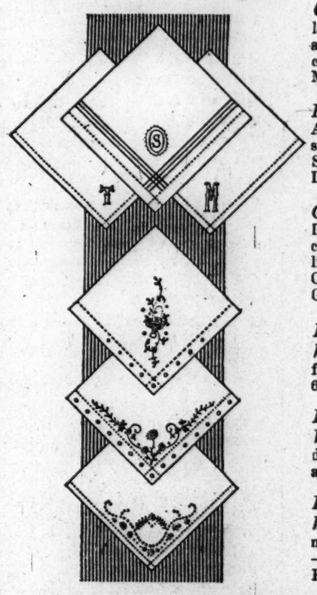
1. William and Hubert are brothers.
2. Was Albert in London yesterday?
3. There is important bargaining done.
4. James had eight baskets made.
5. Great games were played yesterday.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Diamond:
1. D. 2. Bid. 3. Easel. 4. Bananas. 5. Disavowal. 6. Denoted. 7. Lawed. 8. Sad. 9. L.

Handkerchiefs at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

A large offering of Handkerchiefs of exceptional quality for women and men at prices which warrant purchases of dozen lots. The collection includes a shipment, received from Switzerland, of White hand embroidered Handkerchiefs that are now so much in vogue.



Glove Handkerchiefs. A very large variety in both White and dainty colored borders, including real hand embroidered Madeira work. 25 cents each.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs. An assortment of over 150 styles of Ladies' White Irish, Swiss, Spanish, Madeira and Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs.

Colored Handkerchiefs. Swiss, Irish and Madeira Handkerchiefs and many with dainty little hand made scallops. Colors, Sky, Rose, Tan, and Green. 50 cents each.

Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs. A new lot received from Switzerland. White only. 65c, $1.00, $1.25 each and up.

Initial Handkerchiefs for Women. $2.00, $3.00 and $6.00 dozen. For Men—$3.00, $4.50 and $6.00 dozen.

Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. At prices very much below present day values—for Ladies, $1.50, $2.00 dozen. For Men, $3.00 dozen.

We give special attention to the work of embroidering by hand initials and monograms. Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

Kirk's Flake White Soap 5¢

Save Time and Money

A better, purer soap cannot be made. Cleanses quickly without injury.

Your Grocer Sells It

Oliver A. Olson Co.

"The Store of Service"

Broadway at 79th St., NEW YORK

August First to August Thirty-First Final Clearance of Entire Stock of "Olson's" Good Furniture.

This is an opportunity to secure choice pieces of furniture at figures far below the usual selling prices. Reservations may be made now and delivery later.

MEHLIN Upright and Grand Pianos are primarily custom made instruments—a creation. Art cases to harmonize with any interior. Ask for information.

C. C. HARVEY CO.

"The Home of Harmony"

144 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Phone Oxford 4000

Penn the Florist

Our Only Store

124 Tremont St., Boston

ASK FOR and GET HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

Franklin Milk Entire Wheat FLOUR

is an all-the-year-round food. If you do not care for a meat diet in the Summer time why not try it? Booklet of Recipes FREE.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

THE HOME FORUM

Free Moral Agency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY individual has the right to enjoy perfect freedom of thought and action. That the human family is far from this ideal condition, it is not difficult to perceive. It is therefore important to learn how this desirable result is to be attained. Free moral agency includes the right to depend solely on God, divine Principle, for guidance at all times, and for the supply for every need. It means complete immunity from personal control, domination, or constraint. It promotes health, sinlessness, and harmony.

Christian Science makes clear how this ideal may be realized, because it teaches that God, omnipotent good, alone governs His idea, man and the universe, with unerring wisdom and justice. There is in reality only one Mind, one power, one influence. This one Mind being God, His influence is wholly good. No evil proceeds from the divine Mind, and there is in reality no other mind from which evil could come. Therefore there never was and never can be any evil power or influence to oppose omnipotent good.

Now while this is absolutely true and scientific, it is necessary to be awake to the prevalent belief that there are other minds opposed to God, the only Mind. The more clearly one discerns the allness of God, the more urgently is one at the present time impelled to deal with this false claim of evil. The better one grasps the truth that all God's children enjoy unlimited freedom, the more effectively does one work to destroy the erroneous beliefs which would enslave mortals. The more fully one understands that the divine Mind alone has power to influence man, the more readily can one annul the supposed influence of the carnal mind.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, brought to humanity a priceless boon, when, as a result of her discovery of the omnipotence of divine Mind, she learned and taught that the seeming influence of so-called mortal mind is powerless. This fact is not demonstrated by ignoring error's claim, but by scientifically understanding the truth of being and detecting the error which would rob a man of his normal rights as a free moral agent. "In a world of sin and sensuality hastening to a greater development of power," Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "it is wise earnestly to consider whether it is the human mind or the divine Mind which is influencing one." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 82, 83.)

The understanding gained in Christian Science that there is but one Mind, and that one infinite good, destroys the prevalent belief that there are minds many, possessing power to do evil. This spiritual understanding reunites the interests of the human family, removing selfishness, injustice, and all phases of wrong-doing. Since man, God's idea, derives all that he needs from God, divine Love, there is no occasion for mortals to take matters into their own hands, and no possibility of gain in encroaching upon the rights of others. The trespasser upon individual rights is ignorant of this fact, and in his effort to bind others binds upon himself a burden "grievous to be borne."

But influences which would, in belief, impair a man's rights of freedom, may not be maliciously designed. They are often ignorantly exercised, and sometimes willingly permitted. It is not uncommon to find one mortal depending largely, if not wholly, upon another for his happiness and welfare. When the vane of caprice turns in an unfavorable direction, the dependent one suffers keen disappointment. This suffering is healed, and future anxiety from this source obviated, when one learns through Christian Science to turn from human personality to divine Principle, Love, "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." According to Christian Science man in reality is the perfect spiritual idea of God. An understanding of this scientific fact enables the individual to be free from dependency upon another, and exempt from the would-be interference of the carnal mind. It also reveals the opportunity each one has to be helpful to others. The realization of this simple truth has lifted a heavy load from many a human heart.

A practical knowledge of Christian Science protects one not only from trespasses upon individual rights, but from all erroneous beliefs, even from "the sin which doth so easily beset us." The experiences of the children of Israel in ancient days show that so long as they obeyed God's law they overcame their enemies, or error, but when they departed from the strict demands of divine Principle they suffered defeat and sometimes subjection, error temporarily having the upper hand. Obedience to the exacting requirements of divine Love as revealed in Christian Science equips a man with power to overcome those enemies of human weal, sin and disease, which would infringe upon man's free moral agency. Paul asks, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

As the result of suffering from the effects of sin, mortals are being forced to recognize the enslaving influence of sin. A new era has dawned wherein is being seen more clearly the reward of right thinking and acting in obedience to the law of divine Love. Error does not always seem to yield readily, but signs are not lacking that the beginning of the end of all error has come. As mortals, with the indispensable aid of Christian Science, turn from the erroneous beliefs which they have been serving, either as willing or unwilling slaves, and learn to serve divine Love in deed and in thought, the human family will surely enjoy the health, freedom, happiness, and holiness included in man's birthright. In "Unity of Good" (p. 60), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Mortals are free moral agents, to choose whom they would serve. If God, then let them serve Him, and He will be unto them All-in-all."

My Portion

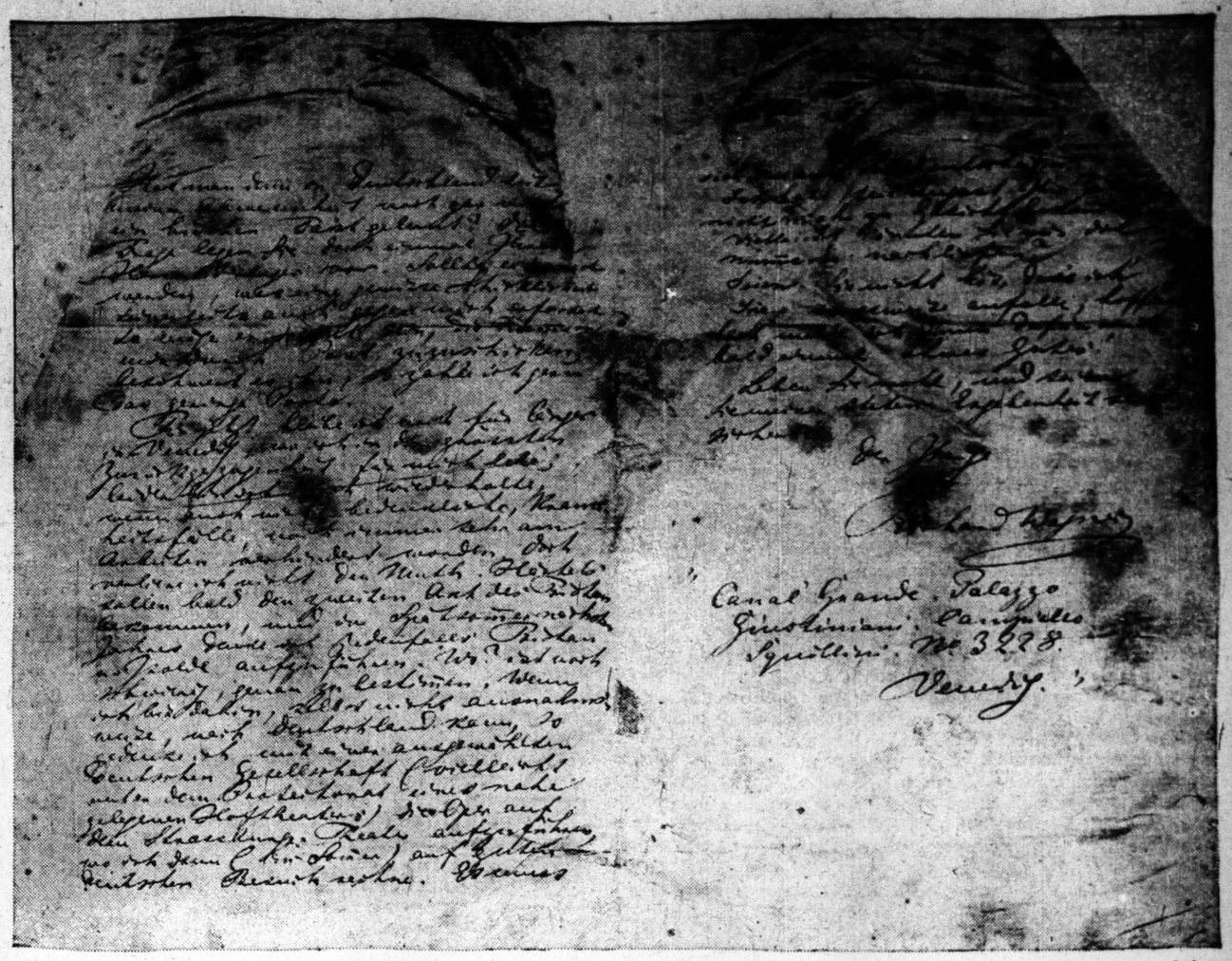
Welcome the wanderer to thy cheerful bosom,
Land of retirement!

Are not my meadows verdant as Tarentum?
Are not my fields lovely as Larissa?
Flows not the Tiber with majestic beaming
Through my dark forest?

Have I not vines and golden corn-ears dancing
In the gay winds, and doth not heavenly freedom
Dwell in my dwelling? . . .

Thou, thou, my lyre! if thou dispense thy blessings . . .
Deserts shall smile, wastes wax them into gladness,
Charm'd by thy music. . . .

—Daniel Berzsenyi (Tr. from the Magyar by Sir John Bowring).



Reproduced by permission

Letter From Richard Wagner to F. Brendel, Editor of the Neue Zeitschrift für Musik

Venice, Dec. 20, '58.

Most valued Friend,

Am I really not worth your obtaining from your publisher a weekly copy of your musical paper? Even if my few articles were able to bring you nothing in their day, surely it would have been quite a civil attention at least to show some small regard for my good will. At Zurich for a length of time I actually paid for a copy per post; everybody wondered at it, till at last I took to wondering myself. From Venice here I wanted to subscribe in October again for the current quarter; from Leipzig came the edict that subscriptions were only accepted for the half year. That vexed me afresh, and made me vow that if you don't extract a copy for me from the publisher, I'll never clap eyes on the Neue Zeitschrift für Musik again, and least of all send anything to it. So that I should have to beg you to strike me off the official list of contributors.

Have folk in Germany, then, not learnt a mite of tact yet, since my absence? Please put that question to your publisher. If he only needs reminding what a certain decency towards myself demands from him, let him be so good as to send me the numbers by post; should it incommode him, I will gladly pay the trifling carriage.

For the present I shall remain some time in Venice, where I am living by myself in great retirement. Haertels will get the second act of "Tristan" soon, and in any event I think of producing "Tristan und Isolde" the late summer of next year. Where, is still difficult to say exactly. If I am not allowed to come to Germany by then, I think of giving the opera with a picked German company (perhaps under the protection of a court-theater near by) at the Strassburg theater, where I can count on good German attendance in summer. That is bound to decide itself ere long.

I haven't had a sight of your journal since August. Perhaps you could forward me the back numbers?

Don't be cross at my jumping upon you like this; let us hope I shall soon be able to tell you something good in return.

Farewell, and rest assured of my constant attachment. Yours,

Richard Wagner.

Canal' Grande,
Palazzo Giustiniani.
Campiello Squillini, No. 3228.
Venice.

Here we see Wagner in one of his querulous moods during his political exile from Germany.

A Festa in Sicily

How a Sicilian town looks on a festival day is pleasantly told in "Sicilian Studies," a new book by Alexander Nelson Hood (Duke of Brontë). The town is Calatabiano, and the occasion is the day of San Filippo:

"It was to be present at this festa that we drove down the long ranges of the hills of Etna. A more beautiful drive it would be difficult to find. Our road followed . . . the course of the Alcantara river, which runs through a narrow valley formed by high mountains covered at their base with orange trees, with hazel and chestnut groves on their precipitous sides. A town or two perched on the summits of apparently unaccessible rocks, cling desperately over the contributory torrents which join the principal streams. Beautiful ravines are bright with young foliage and with flowers of all colors, from the pink oleander growing in large masses, and patches of yellow broom, to the hedges of double scarlet geranium; crowning all—

"'Etna beyond in the broad glare
Of the hot noon, without a shade,
Slope behind slope, up to the peak, lies bare;
The peak, round which the white clouds play,'

which dominates the scene and forms the background of many a beautiful picture."

"The town is in holiday garb. Triumphal arches span the principal street; flags flutter, and paper lanterns swing from every window. . . . The ways are full of country folk who have flocked from the mountain hamlets, and the sea has sent its contribution from the fishing villages near. Daphnis finds his counterpart in the bright slim youths of the pastures, who have left their flocks and herds to take care of themselves today; and our two old friends (Theocritus, Idyll xxi.), Asphalion and his comrade, might be said to have wandered from their wattled cabin on the shore, their poverty and their dreams, to join in the fun. Booths for the sale of roasted beans and nuts—to munch these from morn till eve is part of the mixed ritual of the festa—driving a roaring trade."

"The spot where we stand (waiting for the procession) is on the side of a deep valley opening to a dark blue sea. The pathway runs up the valley at a sharp incline; diverging to the right, it leads to a spur of the hill at a still more striking gradient. It is very stony and the surface uneven. All along the path, dotted about in countless groups on the sides of the ravine, everywhere, in fact, where protruding rocks give foothold or secure resting place, are many hundreds of peasants, the women in petticoats of many bright colors, with bodices of another color, and handkerchiefs of yet another color still tied under the chin, fresh, new, and striking, as befits a festal day in May. Here a bevy of them sit in a row on a tribune-like terrace, exchanging laughing remarks with passers-by; there groups of three or four lounge in graceful attitudes characteristic of the race. The men—generally apart from the women, for much of Eastern life still holds in Sicily—are there in multi-colored cravats and slouched hats, more quiet than the womenfolk. Some of the older wear cloth breeches and gaiters, with linen showing at the knee, moccasins on their feet, on their head the Phrygian cap, the fashion of twenty centuries ago. Men so attired are few, however, for the tendency of the age here, as elsewhere, is to be up-to-date in dress as in other things, and the picturesque costumes of the past are fast disappearing. It is a laughing crowd, full of the enjoyment of doing nothing."

Contemporary Russian Art

"The chief influences that have directed the movements of contemporary art in Russia seem to be threefold. First, there is the fervent interest in, and the accurate study of archæology; the spirit of research into the primitive sources of culture which was active during the second half of the last century, laying bare whole strata of forgotten things, and leading men's imaginations back through 'the wonder and mist of days' to civilizations and politics of which only the faintest echoes remained in the world. We are giants in the study of palæology as compared with our parents. Archaism, then," Rosa Newmarch says in her volume, "The Russian Arts," "has entered deeply into Russian thought; so deeply that in painting, music and poetry we find it an active power. The most representative group of painters today are all 'retrospectivists' in their different ways.

"Another factor in the development of recent art is the exchange of an exclusive State patronage for individual initiative. The former was generous, but not liberal, since it aimed at drilling artists for the glory and service of the State. Its assistance was conditional. Patrons such as Tretyakov and Mamantov came forward—in most instances—to help genius on its own terms. No country in the nineteenth century boasted a more generous-hearted and open-handed Mæcenas than Mamantov. Moreover in questions of art he saw eye to eye with the artist; a comparatively rare attitude with the patron, who usually wants to lay up treasure in heaven by endowing the public on earth; with the result that the public is occasionally consulted about his benevolent projects, while the artist is merely commissioned. It was with this larger and more sincerely æsthetic desire of helping art that Mamantov started his private Opera Company in Moscow, giving to Feodore Shaliapin his first chance of proving his great gifts, and calling out the activities of a whole group of talented young artists as designers and decorators. The Art Theater at Moscow grew out of a similar impulse. Naturalism was in favor when Stanislavsky directed the first years of its existence. This did not satisfy the rising school of impressionists whose watchwords were 'simplification, synthetization and stylization.' The Theater founded by Mme. Kommissarjevsky in Petrograd was intended to meet these needs. Meierholdt's experiment with the Stoudia Theater, and the 'Ancient' Theater both represented phases of freer æsthetic advance. With the result that in decorative art, at least, Russia has now begun to repay western Europe with interest for what has been borrowed in the past.

"Lastly, there has been that freer intercourse with other nations which could not fail to modify the positive and exclusive realistic nationalism of the 'Society of Travelling Exhibition,' and the 'Mighty Five' in Music. That phase of art was a necessity of the nineteenth century. It was the protest of vigorous young people rebelling against their long subordination to foreign tutelage. The generation to which Repin, Verestschagin, Balakirev and Moussorgsky belonged limited itself in order that young Russia might eventually have a freer choice in art. And the contemporary painter has undoubtedly exercised his freedom in a way that was impossible when only a few talented students were selected and sent at the government expense to centers where certain ideas were propagated."

"The Russian artists of the twentieth century have wandered abroad very much as they pleased. They have not copied in droves in the galleries, nor herded in the conservatories; they have simply passed through this or that studio or classroom—sometimes it must be confessed making an unnecessary noise in their entrance or exit; they have contemplated only such pictures and listened only to such music as appealed to their taste, or lack of taste: they have had the freedom of which they dreamed. If the result seems at a first glance to be somewhat chaotic, yet it is possible, even for a conservative critic, to discern elements which remains as purely Russian as those he loved and fought for nearly a generation ago. Moreover in stylistic, decorative art it looks as though Russia were building up a great harmonious school in which the technical virtuosity lacking in the works of the 'Travellers' will find a place. The Russian genius for artistic cooperation seems well on the way to accomplish this."

Birds of the Dune Country

The dunes on the coasts of Lake Michigan are the homes of much romantic wild life, full of interest for those who explore their vast reaches, instead of passing them by as merely sandy wastes. In "The Dune Country" by Earl H. Reed, one of the earliest chapters deals with the gulls and terns that find their playground there.

"These gray and white birds while they do not entirely avoid human association, have few of the homelike charms of most of our feathered neighbors. 'Catfish John,' the fisherman with whom I often talked about the birds and animals in the dune country, had very little use for them. He said that 'they flopped 'round a whole lot, and seemed to keep agoin'.' He 'didn't never find no eggs, and they didn't seem to set anywheres.' . . . He 'thought them that roosted out on the net stakes didn't go to sleep entirely, or they'd slip off in the night.'

"The gull has charms for the ornithologist and poet. He is valuable to the artist, as an accent in the sky when he is on the wing, giving a thrill of movement to the most desolate landscape. He is interesting to the eye when walking proudly along the beach, or sitting silently, with hundreds of others, in solemn conclave on the shore. Old piles and floating objects in the lake have an added interest with his trim figure perched upon them. . . . The graceful forms of the gulls give an ethereal note of exaltation to the spirit of the landscape as they soar in long curves in the azure blue, or against the dark clouds that roll up in portentous masses from the distant horizon and sweep across the heavens over the great lake."

"In early August they come down from the Lake Superior country and from the more distant north, where perhaps many of them have spent the summer near the Arctic circle. They bring with them their big brown young, from the rocky islands in those remote regions, and to these islands they will return in the spring. The young birds do not don their silver-gray plumage until the second year. In the autumn the unseen paths of the sky are filled with countless wings on their way to the tropics, but the gulls remain to haunt the bare landscapes and the chill waters of the lake, until the return of the great multitudes of migrant birds in April and May, when they leave for their northern homes.

"In the wake of the gulls, come the terns—those graceful, gliding little creatures in pearl-gray robes—which skim and hover over the waves, and search them for their daily food. There is something peculiarly elf-like and wispy in their flight. Agile and keen-eyed, with their mosquito-like bills pointed downward, they dart furtively, like water-sprites, along the crests of the billows, seeming to winnow the foam and spray."

"The voices of the dunes are in many keys. The cries of the gulls and crows—the melodies of the songsters—the wind tones among the trees—the roar of the surf on the shore—the soft rustling of the loose sands, eddying among the beach grasses—the whirr of startled wings in the ravines—pipings of the frogs and little toads in the marshy spots—the chorus of the katydids and locusts—the prolonged notes of the owls at night—and many other sounds, all blend into the greater sound of the hills, and become a part of the appeal in this land of enchantment and mystery."

Quintilian's Rules for Style

Quintilian, in his "Institutes," writes thus on that part of his system devoted to rules for style:

"But let the embellishment of our style be manly, noble, and chaste; let it not affect effeminate delicacy, or a complexion counterfeited by paint, but let it glow with genuine health and vigor. Such is the justice of this rule, that though in ornament, vices closely border upon virtues, yet those who adopt what is vicious disguise it with the name of the same virtue. Let no one of those, therefore, who indulge in a vicious style, say that I am an enemy to those who speak with good taste. I do not deny that judicious embellishment is an excellence, but I do not allow that excellence to them. Should I think a piece of land better cultivated in which the owner should show me lilies, and violets, and anemones, and fountains playing, than one in which there is a plentiful harvest, or veins laden with grapes? Should I prefer barren plane trees, or clipped myrtles, to elms embraced with vines, and fruitful olive trees? The rich may have such unproductive gratifications, but what would they be if they had nothing else?

"Shall not beauty, then, it may be asked, be regarded in the planting of fruit trees? Undoubtedly: I would arrange my trees in a certain order, and observe regular intervals between them. What is more beautiful than the regular quincunx, which, in whatever direction you view it, presents straight lines? But a regular arrangement of trees is of advantage to their growth. . . . The tops of my olive that rise too high, I shall lop off with my knife; it will spread itself more gracefully in a round form, and will at the same time produce fruit from more branches. . . . True beauty is never separate from utility. But to perceive this requires but a moderate portion of sagacity."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid
In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents
Up to 40 pages	3 cents	5 cents
Up to 48 pages	3 cents	6 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

Science
And
Health
With
Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1916

EDITORIALS

Railroad Nationalization

THE theorizing of a quarter of a century has done less toward focusing the thought of the United States public upon the question of nationalizing the common carriers than the situation that has arisen within recent weeks, as a consequence of a dispute between the railroads and their employees. This situation, of course, is nearer the culmination than the beginning of an experience. Because those who have been intrusted with the responsibility, as well as the privilege, of providing transportation facilities for the country have failed to meet expectations, because management of the lines has often been directed with a view to the promotion of private rather than public interest, and because pursuit of this policy has resulted in the creation of no less dissatisfaction among travelers and shippers than among their own workers, popular opinion has been gradually accepting the view of the economic theorists that the people themselves, and only the people, should govern those utilities that are indispensable to their convenience, comfort and prosperity.

A democracy like that which forms the dominating influence in the United States might, however, indulge itself in favorable contemplation of the theory of government railway ownership and operation for an indefinite time before undertaking to put it into practice, unless such conditions should arise as to make its adoption seem almost the only alternative to strikes, lockouts and tieups. The disposition of the democracy referred to has always been to give private enterprise and energy, and even private interest, the widest possible latitude. Restriction of the individual or of the group of individuals engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits has in the past met with determined opposition. It required years of corporate and trust imposition to prepare popular thought in the United States for the acceptance of laws prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade, rebating by railroads, and so on. Only when no other remedy appeared to be possible was the interstate commerce commission created for the regulation of traffic by rail. Enactment of all the laws passed in the last twenty years to protect the public against corporate monopoly, greed and dishonesty, has been made necessary by the interests against which they are directed. The people have compelled protective and corrective legislation, not because of the growth of anti-capitalistic sentiment, but because capital would not listen to reason or take, upon its own initiative, steps toward the amelioration of those commercial and industrial evils of which the public had complained until its patience was exhausted.

With the nation as prosperous as it is today, with business straining the facilities of the carrying companies, with reports of gross earnings greater than ever before in the history of the country, with bank-vaults full to overflowing, the public is once more called upon to contemplate the possibility, even the probability, of a railroad tieup that would practically close all avenues of trade, shut off the distribution of supplies and lead to widespread stagnation and chaos. The public is informed, when it inquires, that the impelling cause of this state of things is the inability of the railroads and their employees to come to an agreement on questions of hours and compensation; and the public, on hearing this, permits its memory to revert to other times, some of them not remote, when the country has been menaced by similar disturbances, and has actually been shaken by them, the authority of the government being necessary each time to bring about settlements which the railroads and their workers should have brought about for themselves.

Whatever sentiment is now evident in favor of the enactment of laws that will prevent the recurrence of existing conditions is due to the cumulative force of experience. The railroad problem in its multifarious phases has been before the country for many years. Private ownership, control and operation have not found a solution for it. Discontent with the conduct of the carrying companies, in their financial, industrial, economic and political relationship, has not by any means been confined to the employees. It has not been confined to stockholders or to bondholders or to creditors. It has not been confined to passengers or to shippers. It has been shared by the public, and by the government which the public has set up and maintains at Washington. A great part of the time of Congress, of the courts and of the executive departments has been given, in recent years, to questions growing out of unsatisfactory railroad management. In a period as busy as any the United States has ever known, tens of thousands of miles of railway are in the hands of receivers. Regardless of immense net earnings, additional lines are facing bankruptcy. Despite an almost universal protest against a tieup of the great traffic systems of the country at present, their managers declare a settlement to be next to impossible.

All this is leading public thought to consider whether, in view of the constant demands upon the nation to correct evils in railway management, to protect the traveling and shipping public against railway aggression, and to enable the railways to escape the consequences of their own folly, it would not be better to nationalize them and be done with it. Public thought is weighing that question very carefully at present.

Proposed British Labor Minister

AMONGST the many important questions to be discussed at the annual meeting of the British trade union congress, which is to assemble at Birmingham on Sept. 4, the proposal to create the position of minister for labor in the British government must be regarded as a project of first importance. The congress represents over 3,000,000 trade unionists, and, at the present time especially, its decisions may be expected to weigh considerably in the popular estimate. The country, it is claimed, has for some time past had practical experience of what can be done by a labor minister, as Arthur Henderson has, to all intents and purposes, filled that position in the present coalition government ever since his first admission to the cabinet as minister for education.

The governing committee propose that the new labor minister shall, amongst other duties, look after the efficiency, well-being and safety of the workers, and develop and promote schemes for the more adequate housing of the working classes. The wage earners, the committee contends, being the largest and most important asset of the nation, should have the first care of the nation. Therefore, all the workshops and the factories should, they maintain, conform to national standards of sanitation calculated to insure, as far as possible, the greatest well-being for the worker. In regard to the great housing question, the committee urges that wherever housing is inadequate, it should be provided at reasonable rates, and that houses should, wherever possible, be supplied with gardens. In the carrying out of all such matters, it is contended, a labor minister could be of the utmost possible service.

There can be little doubt that not only is there much work for a labor minister to do, but that the fact of the existence of such an office would lessen friction between labor and capital, and secure a more steady working out of those reforms which are necessary and inevitable in the development of labor in any country. One of the great problems to be worked out in democratic government is undoubtedly the encouragement of the feeling that the government is really one of the people by the people; that whatever is enacted shall be regarded as an agreement and not as an imposition, and that no considerable section of the community shall have cause to feel that its interests are neglected, or that it has no adequate channel through which to make its needs known to the community, and to secure their just consideration. The appointment of a labor minister would, it can hardly be doubted, go a long way to secure these conditions, as far as labor generally is concerned.

Lincoln Belongs to All

ARRANGEMENTS are practically completed for the ceremonies which will mark the acceptance by President Wilson, on behalf of the nation, on Labor day, of the farm near Hodgenville, Ky., which is the native place of Abraham Lincoln. Besides the President, many public men of distinction will be participants. Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association, is to deliver the address to which the President will reply. Three Presidents of the United States will then have taken part in ceremonies at Hodgenville intended to do honor to the memory of the great man who emerged from a log cabin hard by the little hamlet. On Feb. 12, 1909, President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the beautiful memorial building that now shelters the humble home of the Lincolns. In November, 1911, President Taft took part in the dedicatory ceremonies. Now, not only the log cabin, but the memorial building and the farm on which it stands, are to become the possession of the United States in perpetuity.

For a number of years the Lincoln log cabin was exhibited as a private enterprise in all parts of the country. In course of time a citizen who had higher designs for the historic little dwelling purchased it. He had already bought the Lincoln farm under a tax sale, and his next move was to place the cabin on its original site. Then the Lincoln Farm Association was organized, the Lincoln Memorial hall was erected over the cabin, and we have the culmination of all this thoughtful, generous and patriotic activity in the transfer of the title to the people, which is to take place at Hodgenville, on Monday, Sept. 4.

All Kentucky has been invited to the ceremonies. Among the speakers is to be Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. We know of nothing in connection with the affair that is at once more interesting and important than the fact, made partly manifest on the two previous occasions at Hodgenville, that in connection with these celebrations the South is taking over to itself, practically, the whole duty and the pleasure of honoring the name and career of Lincoln.

That, indeed, is the principal thing. He who was once called a "lank Kentuckian," an "awkward Illinoisan," and a "northern abolitionist," is now claimed by the South as well as by the North. Through it all he has remained, and will remain, in the hearts of all his countrymen, one of the first of Americans, and in the heart of humanity, one of the noblest of men.

Plea for the Spoken Word

ONE of the summer's educational conferences of more than usual significance was the recent gathering at Harvard of teachers of forensics, of the spoken word. Men and women from quite a wide area of territory came together to "talk shop," to compare theories and methods, and to plan for an even more aggressive campaign than any in the past against the indifference of the public to both the form and the content of the spoken word, whether in conversation or in platform utterance.

As the delegates wandered about the college yard where Samuel Adams, Edward Everett, Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, Phillips Brooks, Joseph H. Choate and men of like eminence as speakers studied and practiced their first flights as orators, they must have felt that they were in a fitting environment for their conference, and that they had history on their side; for the men mentioned, and their contemporaries in the clerical, legal and educational circles in which they moved, were not so unfortunate as to be students in an era when the practice and study of forensics was optional. Rhetoric, in the best sense of that word, had not fallen into disrepute in their day. College men then studied logic and orderly presentation of thought. They were compelled to attend chapel, and so heard classic English read, English that insensibly served as a model for teacher and pupil alike. They studied at a time when, in the leading colleges of the land, literary and forensic societies flourished and enrolled most of the students. In the weekly meetings men were trained to do their best as thinkers, essayists, poets and debaters. Triumph in this field then made a man as much of a hero as prowess in football does now. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the colleges of thirty and forty years ago turned out great orators, and that they, in turn, considered it a high honor to be invited back to give orations on weighty themes, such orations as some of the chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society still manage to get for the annual public commencement exercises.

To account fully for the latter-day depreciation of style and distinction in connection with speech, and the passing of many of the literary and debating societies which admirably served the students as forums, is not easy. The pace at which life is lived, the amount of work to be done within a certain time, relatively less than ever before was set apart for it, the adverse influence of natural science on language as a symbol and as a vehicle for the imagination, and the countless influences that weaken the average person's powers of concentration, all are hostile to discriminating, adorned, thoroughgoing speech. Preacher, advocate at the bar, judge on the bench, teacher in the classroom and orator on the stump, have felt the demand to cut down and to cut out "frills," as the modern iconoclast and realist calls them. Mere facts have been exalted. Explanations of the facts, if asked for, have had to be terse, undogmatic. Clothing and drapery have counted for little, compared with the naked idea. So platform eloquence has changed into offhand, conversational talk; and conversation has descended to the level of chatter. Happily, within a decade there have been signs of a return to older and sounder models. Universities and colleges are awakening. Competition between institutions is restoring debate.

Bucharest

BUCHAREST, the capital of Rumania, which figures so largely in the news of the day, straggles in its history far back into the past. Modern historians declare that it was originally a fortress erected on the site of the Daco-Roman Thyanus to command the approaches to Tirgovishtea, at one time the capital of Wallachia. But tradition, and tradition notoriously in such matters is entirely uninfluenced by history, has it that it was built by the semi-mythical Radu Negru, who is supposed to have flourished during the closing years of the thirteenth century and the early years of the fourteenth. Radu Negru was the first Wallachian prince, and it is really a point of honor with all Rumanian cities, with any claim to antiquity, to hail him as their founder. "Founded by Radu Negru" holds the same position in Rumania, as does "came over with the conqueror" in England, or "descended from Brian Boru" in Ireland.

However founded, it became in time the summer residence of the court, and in 1595 it leaps suddenly into prominence by reason of an occurrence common enough in that part of the world in those days—it was burned by the Turks. It was, however, restored again, grew greatly in size and prosperity and, in the year 1698, was chosen by Prince Constantine Brancovan for his capital. During the next century, Bucharest was right in the center of the great struggle carried on at that time between Russia, Austria and Turkey for predominance. In turn Bucharest was in possession of all three. In the first half of the following century its fortunes were equally varied. In 1828 it was occupied by the Russians, who, the following year, made it over to the Prince of Wallachia. It was again held by the Russians in 1853-4. On their departure, an Austrian garrison took possession and kept it until the March of 1857. Its status remained uncertain until 1861, when, on the declaration of the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, Prince Cuza, the first ruler of the united provinces, proclaimed Bucharest his capital. It was not, however, until the accession of Prince Charles, in 1866, that the history of modern Bucharest begins.

The place is essentially a modern town. It lies in a hollow traversed from northwest to southeast by the river Dimbovitza, on the left bank of which the city is mainly built. To the west and southwest, it is sheltered by a low range of hills, but on all other sides the land stretches across marsh and lowland away to the sky line, to where the great central Wallachian plain sweeps down to the Black sea. Bucharest has a multitude of gardens and a multitude of turrets and metal-plated or gilded cupolas, and they lend to the city a certain picturesqueness in which, otherwise, it might be lacking by reason of its essentially modern character. It has been called the "Paris of the East," and, in the matter of boulevards and avenues, it certainly maintains the Paris tradition. The three main boulevards, the Plevna, Lipscani and Vasaresci, skirt the left bank of the river; whilst the Elizabeth boulevard and the famous Calea Victoriei, or "Avenue of Victory," which commemorates the Rumanian successes at Plevna, run out, east and west, respectively, from the Lipscani and meet a broad road which practically encircles the city. There is much in Bucharest, however, which renders it unlike Paris or any purely western city. The brightly colored costumes of the gipsies and Rumans, the Russian coachmen or sleigh drivers, and the curious cry of the peddler lend to everything just that unmistakable air of the east, so common in the Balkans.

One of the most striking buildings in the city is the cathedral, or metropolitan church, which was commenced in 1656. Built in the form of a Greek cross, surrounded by a broad cloister, it has three towers, and standing as it does on high ground, it overlooks the whole of Bucharest and commands a view of the distant Carpathians. As to the name Bucharest, it is spelt in no fewer than seven different ways, and no one seems to be able to agree as to the origin or meaning of the word. One account, at any rate, derives it from the Albanian word Bukur, meaning "joy," and claims that Prince Mircea of Wallachia, who flourished about 1400, so named the city in memory of a victory over the Turks. The Rumanians call their city Bucuresci.

Notes and Comments

TO THOSE who remember Rabat, the little coast town of Morocco, as it was ten years ago, the recent reception there of French and Belgian diplomatists by the Sultan, is a remarkable tribute to the achievements of French rule and guidance. Ten years ago, Rabat was a typical Moorish town. It made its famous carpets and sold them to the traders who came by sea from Tangier and went on by sea to Mogador. It had few other connections with the outside world. Today, however, the Sultan of Morocco receives there the representative of Belgium, who is introduced by the French resident-general, and the representative of Belgium is found "expressing the gratitude of the allied countries to the Moroccan soldiers, whose gallantry has strengthened the bonds of friendship between Belgium and Morocco." Other times, other manners, indeed.

WHETHER or not the ordinary British citizen has a right to fly the Scottish lion flag, seen sometimes in London today, was settled in the affirmative by King Edward. The Scottish office, ruling that the flag was the King's personal flag, had prohibited its use in Edinburgh. King Edward, however, intimated that "as it was only one quartering of the royal banner of arms, it was not the King's flag, and might be flown freely by Scotsmen anywhere."

IOWA, Missouri, and now Kansas, are planning that their local and state historical societies shall be the depositories for duplicates of all important film records made in the state by motion-picture producers. Thus from this time on, however deficient the writers of history may or may not be, the picturers of it are to be held rigidly to their contract.

IN 1899 a University of Wisconsin student was obliged to leave Madison without completing his course and getting a degree. This summer he has returned, studied in the summer school, finished his course and been made a bachelor of letters. Signs point to multiplication of cases like this, made possible by departments of colleges and universities that formerly did not exist, and that do much to accommodate the student who has to pick and choose his time and manner of getting an education. Dartmouth's president-elect already is in the open with a plan to get active and successful business men to set apart time for study at Hanover, at seasons suited to the convenience of all concerned. Real education, of course, never ceases; but why should formal education not only seem to but actually stop as arbitrarily as it does?

SIXTEEN thousand anthracite mine workers who had tied up all the Philadelphia & Reading and the Susquehanna Company collieries in the Shamokin district for eleven days are reported to have voted to return to work, their terms having been accepted by the mine owners. Can anyone guess offhand how the loss entailed by this strike and wage advance is going to be met by the anthracite companies named?

MANY thousands of people in the United States have been waiting hopefully and patiently to learn something more concerning the progress of the "honest grape, fruit and berry-basket bill" than the mere fact that Representative Reavis of Nebraska had introduced it in the national House. This bill, as understood at the time of its introduction, prescribed dimensions for standard baskets in interstate shipments of the commodities named. In all the tidings that have been made public regarding the legislative program that is to be carried out before adjournment no reference to the Reavis bill has been found. And yet it is just the kind of bill the public would like to have passed, even if its passage should delay adjournment.

THE recent decision of the United States supreme court in the case of Cubbins vs. the Mississippi River Company may prove historic, if the comments of some jurists are truly prophetic. They say that it sets up, against the traditional British-American common-law theory of property's inviolable rights and the state existing for the individual, the theory that the individual exists for the state, and that individual property may be taken, or its value extinguished, for state or social ends. Specifically they cite the code Napoleon, heir of the ancient law of imperial Rome, as having become the model for the supreme court. The case in point involved loss of property values through building of levees and raising of the flood level. "Improvement of navigation gives rise to no valid cause of complaint to riparian owners," said the court from which there is no appeal.

WHAT is a "teacherage"? It is to the teacher what a parsonage is to a pastor. It is found in some rural school districts, in the United States and Canada, where communities have wisely decided that the "boarding round" system of caring for teachers is no longer workable or profitable, and where the full possibilities of the rural school as a social center are seen. That is to say, the "teacherage" is the community-provided home for the person who helps the farm-bred boy or girl to live a larger life, partly by instruction in the schoolroom, partly by a welcome to the "teacherage" as a home of refinement, and partly by the social activities that a schoolhouse and a "teacherage" combined can proffer.

IN A Chicago north shore suburb residents are said to be considering the advisability of tearing down fences erected by occupants of houses on the lake front to prevent the public from gaining access to the water. This is not the way to proceed. The way to proceed is to take legal methods to remove the lake-front residents back from the shore. The process is not difficult, as recent decisions have shown. Lake Michigan belongs to the people. No one has a right to exclude the people from its beaches.